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DAILY COURIER.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, - - JAN. 22, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Democratic Meeting in the Eighth Ward.

There will be a meeting of the Democrats of the Eighth ward, this (Wednesday) evening, 22d, at the law office of Jackson, Harrington & Co., on Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson, for the purpose of reorganizing the Democratic Club. Let all attend the meeting at seven o'clock. JOHN S. CARPENTER, President.
RICHARD A. JONES, Secretary.

Nelson County.

A meeting of the Democracy of Nelson county will be held at the court-house in Bardstown, on Monday, the 10th day of February proximo, it being county court day, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held in Frankfort on the 22d of February.

A full attendance from all parts of the county is requested.

By order of the Democratic County Committee.
ED. M. HAYDON, Secretary.

Larue County.

There will be a Democratic meeting held at the court-house in the town of Hodgenville, on the fourth Monday in January, 1868, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic Convention to be held at Frankfort on the 22d day of February next.

Logan County.

The Democratic County Committee announce that a meeting of the Democracy will be held in Russellville on the fourth Monday in January, 1868, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Frankfort on the 22d of February next.

Washington County.

There will be a meeting of the Democrats of Washington county on the fourth Monday in January, 27th inst., at Springfield, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic Convention to be held in Frankfort on the 22d of February next.
L. R. THURMAN,
Chairman County Committee.

Harrison County.

There will be a mass meeting of the Democracy of the county of Harrison, at the court-house in Cynthiana, on Monday, February 10th, 1868, it being county court day, to appoint delegates to the State Convention, which meets in the city of Frankfort on the 22d of February.

Meade County.

There will be a meeting of the Democrats of Meade county at the court-house in Brandenburg, on Monday, the 3d day of February, 1868, it being county court day, to appoint delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in Frankfort on the 22d day of February, 1868. All Democrats are invited and urgently requested to attend. By order of COUNTY COMMITTEE.

THE NEWS.

COTTON was dull yesterday and ½a¾c lower.

GOLD OPENED yesterday at 39⅛, and closed at the same.

THE AMERICAN House, at Janesville, Wis., was burned on Monday. Loss $12,000.

THERE WAS a severe shock of an earthquake at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 7th.

A NEGRO WAS frozen to death in Lebanon, Tenn., on Friday.

THE SIOUX and Cheyennes are again becoming troublesome at Fort Phil Kearney.

WATER WAS successfully introduced into pipes of the Minneapolis (Minnesota) water-works on Monday.

THE MEXICAN government has chartered an American steamer to convey troops to Yucatan to squelch the little eruption there.

THE JACKSON (Miss.) Clarion calls the part of the State Convention where the negro members have their seats "the Pompey-Squash side."

THE COMMERCIAL treaties with Venezuela and Madagascar have been ratified by the Senate.

IT IS said the President will nominate W. D. Bishop, of Connecticut, for Commissioner of Patents.

THE AMENDED reconstruction bill passed the House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 128 to 45.

IN A dispute about the merits of their respective horses a cab driver shot two young men in Quebec on Monday night.

THE CITY Council of Columbus, Ohio, Monday night passed an ordinance to build water works, to be submitted to the voters of the city.

THE MISSISSIPPI reconstruction test case has been advanced on the calendar and set for hearing on the first Monday in March.

THE TENNESSEE Radical State Convention meets at Nashville to-morrow. The delegates are nearly all committed for Grant.

THE VOULLAIRE-RUTH case was before the courts in St. Louis, yesterday. Voullaire threatens to publish his wife's letters to Ruth.

THE PRINTERS employed on the organ of the Mississippi Convention are on a strike for their wages.

A PROJECT is on foot to create a navy for Mexico by building twenty-four frigates, one to be furnished by each State of the Republic.

THE CAPTAIN General of Cuba has determined to prevent the organization or departure of armed bands for Yucatan, and Santa Anna is again checkmated.

THE FLORIDA reconstruction convention organized on Monday. The President and Secretary are whites, and the balance of the officers are negroes.

THE BUILDING at the corner of Elm and Second streets, Cincinnati, occupied by the Chairmakers' Union, was destroyed by fire Monday night. Loss about $10,000.

THE SOUTH Carolina Reconstruction Convention is considering a resolution to throw open the doors of all the State educational institutions to negroes.

THE RADICALS of St. Louis are leaving the negro out in the cold. At a meeting, on Monday, his name was not mentioned in any of the resolutions adopted.

T. R. O'Connor, a school-teacher in Richfield, Minnesota, was put off the cars for failing to pay the extra ten cents exacted for not procuring a ticket, and frozen to death.

A BILL is before the Tennessee Legislature to prohibit lawyers who were identified with the Confederacy from practicing in the courts of that State.

THE COLUMBUS (Miss.) Index says it is rumored that fifteen hundred freedmen in Lowndes county have signed their names to a colonization scheme to Liberia. Poor darky! There's a Yankee finger in this pie to make money.

A PETITION signed by about forty delegates to the Louisiana Convention has been forwarded to Washington asking for the immediate removal of Gen. Hancock, as he is considered an obstacle in the way of restoration.

NUMEROUS PROTESTS have been received at the Treasury Department against the new measures to prevent smuggling on the borders of Maine. Smuggled goods were seized there last year valued at sixty thousand dollars.

JOSEPH BEHR was arrested in Memphis on Monday while serving on a jury, on a requisition from the Governor of Missouri, on a charge of obtaining $20,000 worth of goods of A. L. Lacroix, of St. Louis, under false pretenses.

THE WOOLEN mills, largely owned by Hon. A. P. Morrill, at Readfield, Maine, have been compelled to suspend operations on account of low water. Other mills in that State have suspended for the same reason.

IT WAS rumored at Havana on Monday that one Rafael sailed in the steamer Moro Castle, for New York, to issue bonds for Santa Anna, to enable the latter to prosecute his plans against the Mexican Government in Yucatan.

IN A suit against John Leighton, instituted by the Franklin Mining Company, of Boston, for misappropriation of funds in certain transactions in which the company are interested, the jury found a verdict for the company, assessing the damages at $10,000.

MR. CONNESS yesterday introduced a resolution in the United States Senate instructing the President to cause an investigation to be made into the arrests by Great Britain of American citizens, and in the event that they had been guilty of no overt act against the peace and dignity of that Government, to demand their immediate release, and, if necessary, to call out the land and naval forces to enforce the demand. The resolution was laid over, but Mr. Conness gave notice he would call it up at an early day.

A CABLE dispatch this morning gives fuller details of the arrest of George Francis Train. It appears he was first taken before a justice of the peace at Queenstown, and, after an examination, discharged. He was afterward arrested at his hotel, and after a second examination he was sent under guard to Cork, where he was again examined and remanded back to jail until Monday next. In the meantime the excitement continues, and the newspapers are reprinting characteristic speeches of the eccentric Train as a sort of justification of his arrest.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. J. Bradley and Mr. W. M. Edwards for a file of New York papers in advance of the mail. These gentlemen were delegates from this city to the National Bricklayers' Union, at New York, and they enjoyed themselves greatly. The Union transacted a large amount of business, and had a very harmonious and pleasant session.

☞ We regret to hear that Col. D. C. Freeman is again quite ill and has been compelled to defer for the present his contemplated trip to Texas. He is now at his home in Franklin county.

☞ Messrs. Cromie & Sherrill, 66 Fourth street, have sent us part 104 of Chambers' Encyclopedia, published in excellent style by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

The Police Bill.

If any persons were alarmed by the rapid and silly cry in regard to the passage with precipitate haste by the Legislature of the police bill introduced into the Senate the other day, they will be relieved upon reading the letter we publish this morning from Messrs. Winchester, Cooke, and Webb, Senators from this city. The measure will be fully and thoroughly considered, and as the necessity of a change in our police system is acknowledged by all, we doubt not a bill just in itself and entirely satisfactory to our people will be framed and adopted. It is fortunate that the delegation in the Legislature from this city is composed of able and discreet gentlemen, some of whom have had a large experience in city affairs, and in whose good judgment and prudence we all have full confidence. There is no occasion whatever for our people to be unduly exercised. They may rely with full confidence in the Legislature doing what is right and proper. Either the present bill will be relieved of its objectionable features—and it contains some very obnoxious ones—or a new bill that will be acceptable will be framed and adopted. The necessity that something shall be done being universally conceded, we are under no apprehensions as to the action of the Legislature. While that body will relieve us of police rule it will not fasten upon us any oppressive or anti-Democratic measures. In any event ample time will be given to consider and discuss the subject in all its bearings, and attention having been directed to it, our representatives will be thoroughly posted and will be able to act understandingly. We will soon speak of the bill and other proposed measures more at length.

The Session of the Legislature.

Under a provision of the State constitution, no session of the General Assembly can continue beyond sixty days except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each House. In view of the impossibility of getting through with necessary legislation within the prescribed time, a joint resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives last week extending the session beyond the constitutional limit, but the Senate refused to concur in it.

Up to this time local bills have occupied much of the attention of the Legislature, to the exclusion of legislation of a more general character, and an adjournment at the expiration of the sixty days would be a serious misfortune. We entirely concur in the abstract correctness of the aphorism that "the world is too much governed," but there are matters upon which the interests of the Commonwealth demand a change in our statute laws. It is the duty of the legislators to see that these are on no account neglected. We cannot doubt that the Senate will reconsider its rejection of the House resolution.

Original Portrait of Jefferson.

Mr. Robb, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Kentucky House of Representatives, has in his possession a portrait of Thomas Jefferson, taken from life by the celebrated Gilbert Stewart. The painting is on wood, and is pronounced, by connoisseurs a *chef d'œuvre* of that famous master. It was originally taken for Col. Lewis Sanders, the father of Geo. N. Sanders, and was purchased, together with a portrait of Gen. Washington, by the present owner's father-in-law, Major W. S. Dallam, when Col. Sanders was forced by financial embarrassments to part with them.

Impressed with the conviction that such a treasure ought rather to belong to the great Commonwealth of Kentucky than a private citizen, Mr. Robb proposes to let the State have the portrait for $1,000, a sum much below that which it would command if exposed for sale to the highest bidder. Accordingly Mr. Phister, of Mason, yesterday introduced a resolution looking to its purchase. The picture is at present in the Governor's office at Frankfort.

☞ A bill fixing the salaries of circuit judges in the Commonwealth at $2,500, was before the House of Representatives yesterday. Several amendments were proposed reducing the amount below that specified, and one increasing it to $4,000. The subject gave rise to a very animated debate, in which Messrs. Reed, Phister, Davies and Brown participated, some of the speeches taking a political range and being decidedly spicy. Before the conclusion of the debate an adjournment took place. To-morrow's COURIER will contain a full report of the discussion.

The salaries of judges should by all means be sufficient to secure for the bench the first legal talent of the State. An enlightened and independent judiciary is essential to the public weal.

Speech of Hon. J. B. Beck.

Much of our space is occupied this morning with the maiden effort in Congress of Hon. James B. Beck, the representative from the Ashland District. Like all Mr. Beck's efforts, it is able, clear, convincing, and powerful, and we impress upon every reader of the COURIER not to miss the rare treat its perusal will afford him.

☞ The Registration bill came up yesterday in the Kentucky House of Representatives, but action upon it was deferred until the last day of the current month. We have already given free expression to our opinion that the public interest demands that the bill should become a law, and we cannot doubt its ultimate passage.

☞ Col. Phil. Lee received the indorsement of the Bullitt county meeting Monday, as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney. Opposition to Col. Lee in that region would be considered an indictable offense, the mildest punishment for which would be banishment.

☞ The Democratic meeting in Bullitt county Monday recommended Hon. R. H. Field as a candidate for Circuit Judge in this District. Mr. F. would make an efficient and a popular judge.

COCK FIGHTING IN LOUISVILLE.

A Great "Main."

We were surprised last evening to learn that among other sporting institutions our city rejoices in a cock-pit, where "mills" between the feathery tribe are witnessed several nights out of the week. A great "main" being announced for last night, we were induced to attend, and as custom has made it obligatory upon local reporters to tell nearly all they observe in this wicked world, we have concluded to lift the curtain and give those of our readers who may see fit to read it, a brief report of the manner in which this old time practice is conducted in this enlightened and civilized age.

Upon entering the saloon in front, we were shown to a door in the rear of the house, which we entered in company with several friends, and followed them up stairs, meandering through several rooms, until the third-story was reached. Here we entered a room, in the center of which was a ring enclosed by a bulwark. In the circle of seats surrounding the enclosure, which was, perhaps, fifteen feet in diameter, we noticed a large audience, comprising many familiar faces. Among them were men of responsible position, city officers, youths of lofty parentage, but whose moral training has been somewhat inadvertently neglected. This class of respectability was promiscuously sandwiched in between the "sporting" and "bumming" fraternity of our city.

Previous to our entrance the curtain had fallen on the first act of the grand "main," which comprised fifteen cocks on each side, for fifty dollars a fight. We learned that out of the five first fights of the "main," three had been killed, and four of the battles won by one of the parties. There are ten more to be fought, remaining to-night.

At the conclusion of the first act in the bloody "main," two outside matches were fought in succession, one of the cocks in each fight being killed by its opponent. A large amount of money, in side bets, changed hands, and during the battles the audience was worked up to a high pitch of excitement, each backer being enthusiastic in behalf of his favorite chicken.

All money bet was promptly handed over to the winners by the stakeholders, upon the result being decided by the authorities in the ring. In every case the cocks appeared alive to the impending contest, and eager for the fray. So far as we could learn, they comprised the breeds known as the Spanish and Irish game fowls, two species considered the gamest and most expert fighting chickens of the age.

This sport, like many others prevailing in America, is justly regarded by the christian and moral portion of society as cruel and barbarous, yet it is only a small edition of the "prize ring," where human beings mutilate and at times mortally wound each other. But a few days ago a pugilist was killed in a "mill" near St. Louis. We merely mention cock fighting in our city as we would a prize fight, and like a faithful sentinel, to keep our readers posted as to what is going on in our midst.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 21, 1868.

THE LADIES—THEY TAKE OUR ADVICE.

Profiting by our suggestion of yesterday, as soon as the COURIER was received this morning, the ladies set about preparing themselves to take their proper places in the lobby, and within half an hour, despite the snow and wind and weather, the sofas were sparkling with bright eyes, to whose glances the sun beams filtering through the bosom of the cloud constitute a mere circumstance. The consequence is that the House is on its "good behavior," and would pass any bill which the wants or even whims of the ladies might demand. We were only astonished that no notice was made to reconsider the vote alluded to yesterday.

THE REASON WHY

the ladies were absent from the halls of legislation on yesterday, as we have since ascertained, was not that they were detained by the weather, as we inferred, but was because of the fact that they were engaged in committee of the whole, in consideration of a resolution referred to them by the Committee on Corporate Institutions concerning one of the *largest* subjects of which they have control, and one of the most difficult to manage. Hopes are entertained this morning, however, that by the aid of the powers invoked by the sagacious chairman, via the acute and suggestive wits of the ladies, the troubles may be obviated, and the *Headmen* brought to the *front*. After a protracted session, the committee "rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again," and in the meantime referred the matter to a sub committee of one, which was in session, vigorously pressing the investigation till the "wee sma' hours" and "brought the dawn of the morning star, gathering in the Northern sky." So says the report. When such earnestness, pertinacity and vigilance are displayed there can scarcely be a failure.

PORTRAIT OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

W. N. Robb, Esq., Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, is the owner of the only original portrait of Thomas Jefferson by that great American master, Gilbert C. Stuart. He never, we understand, painted but two portraits of Jefferson, one of which was destroyed by fire many years since in the capitol at Washington. An artist of great distinction was shown this portrait a short time since, and without any knowledge or intimation upon the subject at once exclaimed: "That was painted by Stuart—no other hand could have done it."

This morning Judge Phister introduced a resolution providing for the purchase by the State of Kentucky for the Hall of the House of Representatives. The resolution lies upon the table one day under the rule. We cannot doubt its passage. There are many reasons why Kentucky should own this portrait of that man. They suggest themselves to the mind at once and need not be enumerated. Mr. Robb, we understand, has persistently refused to sell the painting to private parties, many of whom have desired to purchase it, but that if the State of Kentucky desires it he will consent to part with it, retaining that interest in it which we all then have in common with the people of the entire Commonwealth.

SALARIES OF CIRCUIT JUDGES.

The bill to increase the salaries of Circuit Judges was under consideration this morning, and pending its consideration there was some pretty tart and spicy sparring between Representatives Brown, from Washington, and Phister, from Mason, involving to some extent political matters and looking a *leetle* into the past. We thought the advantage in the discussion was on the side of the Judge, though favoring the position for which he contended, we may have been influenced by our personal partialities.

The salaries of Circuit Judges are very far below what they should be, in our judgment, and if we were a member of the House we should vote for the proposition of Mr. Davis to make the salary $4,000. Our opinion, however, is that the House will not adopt that sum, but will fix upon about $3,000. Such seems to us to be the temper.

DANCING CLASS.

We understand that a dancing class, in charge of a most competent teacher, has been organized in this city, in which age constitutes no barrier to admission. It is said to be conducted upon the latest ideas and most improved developments of the art. The success of the system we will investigate and report further.

REGISTRATION LAW.

The special order of the day for 11½ a. m. was the consideration of the bill for the registration of births, marriages and deaths. Colonel Gibson, who had originally introduced the bill, moved that it be made the special order for Friday, January 31st. He explained to the House that a closer examination of the subject had revealed the fact that this law is still on the statute book unrepealed. The first registration law was passed in 1852; an amended law passed in 1860. This amended law contained in its last paragraph the following error: Instead of repealing chapter *eighty-two* of the Revised Statutes, it repealed, by mistake, chapter *seventy-two*, which treated of an altogether different subject. In August, 1862, this error was discovered—it was found that we had two registration laws—the old one and the new one, and then an act was passed repealing the original law of 1852 and leaving the amended law in full force. The war had begun—everything was in confusion—the Registrar, Dr. Samuel Bemiss, being a Southern sympathizer, was about to be arrested, and to avoid a prison he escaped from Louisville and went South. No Registrar was appointed in his place by the Democratic Governor, and when a new Governor was elected, amid the confusion of the time, and in presence of the fact that the assessors could not collect the necessary data, the law was allowed to remain unenforced. The law was gradually lost sight of, and when the State Medical society memorialized the Legislature for a new law, it shared the general impression that the law had been repealed.

Mr. Davis, of Bourbon, moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Col. Gibson consenting, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to report on the bill on January 31st. The highest legal authorities have been consulted and unanimously agree that the law is still unrepealed. We are extremely glad to know that this question is practically settled and that we will have a registration law without further opposition.

PICA.

[The pressure on our columns compels us to omit the pen portraits of our correspondent this morning. They will appear to-morrow.—ED. COURIER.]

Memory of Gen. Henry Crist.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

Although many of the virtues held in common, and daily practiced by our ancestors, seem to be forgotten, or if remembered, their binding force upon the present generation seems to be ignored, yet there is one feeling in the hearts of all true Kentuckians—a feeling of gratitude to the noble pioneers of the "dark and bloody ground;" to the self-sacrificing few who perilled their lives to rid the country of the savage foe, and through whose perils, hardships and strifes we are now permitted to enjoy the blessings and privileges of a government of the State, and have guaranteed to us the emoluments and profits of the most bountiful and productive lands of this widespread country. To them we are indebted for these blessings, and to them our gratitude should be expressed upon all suitable occasions, and to cease to feel and express that gratitude would be an evidence of our unworthiness to enjoy the blessings their dangers and sufferings have conferred upon us their descendants.

The Legislature of Kentucky has in times past entitled herself to the thanks of a grateful people in the commendable notice she has taken of Boone, Kenton, Ballard and others in causing their remains to be removed to, and reinterred in the beautiful cemetery at Frankfort, and erecting over them a monument to mark the spot where the fathers sleep. No more fitting tribute could be paid them, and nothing could be more grateful to a loving people than this act of their representatives. It is right and proper that those who in early life were so united, and whose feelings for each other were stronger than a brother's, should, when their toils, dangers and hardships are over, sleep together in the beautiful and quiet spot, where rest the bones of Boone and others, that their virtues and services may be kept green in our memories, when time shall have worn from the marble that covers their graves the record of their deeds.

These lines have been written on reading in your paper of yesterday the preamble and resolutions offered in the House of Representatives by Dr. Hobbs, the member from Bullitt county, calling attention to the fact that the remains of Gen. Henry Crist, the contemporary of Boone, Kenton and others, and who died in that county, lie in an obscure resting place, and asking that the Governor cause his ashes to be disinterred and removed to the cemetery at Frankfort, to be reinterred by the side of those who were his associates in life, and that a suitable monument be erected over his grave. I cannot doubt but that this subject will at once have the attention of the committee to whom the matter has been referred, and that it will meet with the hearty concurrence of every member of the General Assembly. To us who are familiar, from the written and traditional history of Kentucky, with the perils, privations and sufferings of the pioneers, the part acted by Gen. Crist is well known, and for undaunted courage, long suffering from severe wounds, and active and untiring zeal, Gen. Crist was excelled by none, nor suffered less, and no one of all that noble band deserves more of our gratitude than he. When dangers were passed and the people desired a State government for their greater security and protection, General Christ was called upon by them and aided in forming a constitution, and in many important positions he aided in perfecting our system of government and in securing the happiness of the people. Such an one deserves the gratitude of all and the remembrance from their representatives every mark of that respect which his eminent services and exalted character as a man justly merit.

SHELBY.

RECONSTRUCTION.

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES B. BECK,

OF KENTUCKY,

In the House of Representatives, January 15, 1868,

On the Bill (H. R. No. 439) Additional and Supplementary to an Act Entitled "An Act to Provide for the More Efficient Government of the Rebel States," Passed March 2, 1867.

Mr. BECK—As one of the [illegible]

[illegible]

Witness my hand and the seal [illegible]

Done at the city of Washington, this eighth day of [illegible], in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

[illegible]

I heard him get up on this floor and announce [illegible] in 1789 and passed an act [illegible] to the one then under consideration, limiting the power of the Supreme Court, or [illegible] it in any form, [illegible] me. Yet when we come to examine it what is that act? It provides that [illegible] judges of whom [illegible] a quorum. Whoever [illegible] that four judges should hold the power of the court, a majority of whom, or three of them, should decide all questions, constitutional or otherwise. That is, one-half of the whole number of judges may control the decisions of that court when all questions only a quorum be present.

And when I heard the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bingham] get up here and claim that all powers were in this Congress, that it was [illegible] for Congress to prevent the President from being the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, that Congress has the power to prevent the Supreme Court from being the supreme judicial power of [illegible], I am [illegible] that he is very far from being [illegible]. And when I look over the arguments made by him in years past, especially in the great conspiracy trial, while he was acting as Judge Advocate, and find him using the following argument:

"It is argued here, through many pages, by a distinguished Senator and a distinguished lawyer, that the order of the President [illegible] It is a maxim of the common law, the perfection of human reason, that what is impossible the law requires of no man. How can it be possible that a judicial tribunal can decide the question that it does not exist any more than that a rational man can decide that he does not exist."

I can understand how he could pursue the line of argument used in his debate with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Marshall], and the argument urged by him on this bill, that because Congress can pass laws to establish rules and regulations for the army and navy, which is clearly in its constitutional sphere, therefore it has a right to do anything it pleases, for it represents the people, and the people are omnipotent.

Now, sir, the whole thing is this: when you take the ground taken by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Stevens], who is himself [illegible] that these are conquered [illegible], and therefore you have the right to do as you please with them, for they are outside of the Constitution—when you have that ground, then you are at a loss for constant arguments, and I suppose this Congress is not yet prepared to come up to that position.

Mr. Bingham. I do not mean to ask the gentleman a question, but let me give him notice that in the argument which he does me the honor to quote from, I never said myself [illegible] the distinction he undertakes to take himself.

Mr. Beck. I did not read all of the gentleman's speech.

Mr. Bingham. Then you ought not to have quoted from it.

Mr. Beck. What I did read is in it.

Mr. Bingham. I was then speaking not in regard to the plea to the jurisdiction, but in regard to whether it was a court or not.

Mr. Beck—I have read it as a part of your speech, and it is there.

Mr. Wood—I rise to a question of order.

Mr. Beck—I say it is in that speech, and I have read it from that speech.

Mr. Wood—The gentleman from Ohio has been guilty of unparliamentary language.

The Speaker—State it.

Mr. Wood—He has charged falsehood upon the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. Bingham—The gentleman is entirely mistaken, I did no such thing.

Mr. Beck—I did not so understand it, or, I would have answered him in a different manner.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have endeavored to show, in a very hurried way, because in going over this great question it is impossible to discuss everything—I have endeavored to show, sir, that the minority of the committee were right in taking the ground that each and every provision of the bill before the House is unconstitutional, because it asserts there were no civil governments in these States, and because it attempts to prevent the Executive and judicial power from interfering, and by virtue of the power and authority vested in them by the Constitution, protecting the people of these States from legislative usurpation.

I want to call the attention of the House, as I have not time to read much, to the case of Marbury vs. Madison, where the Supreme Court has defined its own powers and announced what its duties, privileges and rights are whenever Congress attempts to pass any [illegible] In the case of Marbury vs. Madison the court used the following language:

"The question whether an act repugnant to the Constitution can become the law of the land is a question [illegible]

[illegible]

Then I assert that decision lays down the doctrine that the first section of this bill says that the Supreme Court shall have no [illegible] of any law no matter when, or by whom passed. And this Congress, in my judgment, is passing its proper bounds whenever it attempts to say to a co-ordinate [illegible] of this Government it shall not [illegible] this, that or the other. That is for the [illegible], that is for the judicial power, and it is [illegible] that power is sought to be annulled that [illegible] the power of Congress to do it.

This bill also attempts to take away the power of the President of the United States as Commander in Chief under the Constitution of the army and navy. What does it say? It says in substance that every military commander, every subordinate of the President, shall have the right and power to do what he pleases with these people, to try them before courts-martial, deprive them of their liberty and property, divest them of their rights, without appeal from their order, however flagrant it may be, except to a general in the army himself a subordinate, when the Executive swears under the Constitution that he will see that the laws are faithfully executed, and that no man shall be punished without trial before a jury of his peers, especially in time of peace and when the courts are all open as they are or ought to be now. It takes all power from the President and transfers it to the General of the army, and makes it a high misdemeanor for the President to interfere with or in any manner attempt to control him or the subordinates he may see fit to appoint.

In other words, it makes the General of the army, whoever he may be, absolute despot over all these people. That we say is unconstitutional and cannot stand. Why, sir, the [illegible] is monstrous, that the President of the United States, made by the Constitution Commander in Chief of the army and navy, who, when called upon, is bound to aid any State in putting down insurrection by the military force of the country, who swears that he will see the laws faithfully executed, can, by a co-ordinate branch of the Government be deprived of all those powers and prerogatives, and reduced to the low level of subserviency to the General of the army, who may control him with absolute sway. That is another reason why we say that such an act as this is unconstitutional, null, and void—simply because it proposes to transfer to an officer subordinate to the President powers vested in the President as Commander-in-Chief, and which he is required by his oath of office to exercise.

Does any gentleman pretend that if Gen. Grant or any other general should attempt to take away the life, liberty, or property of any of the people in the South—men, women, or children, loyal or disloyal—the President would not have the right to interfere? By this bill the civil governments are declared at an end, the writ of habeas corpus is suspended, and the absolute will of the commanding general is made the law of the land; and it is contended that this is constitutional! If a gentleman would come forward and say, "We are revolutionists," I could understand them, but when they say, "We are the Congress and are acting in accordance with the Constitution," then I say it is impossible that they can defend the position assumed.

And in this connection let me refer for a moment to the remarks made yesterday by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Loan.] He said:

"But gentlemen on the other side may declare such a law to be unconstitutional. In fact, I [illegible] the remarks of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) this morning he denies our right to interfere in any way with these rebel governments. The gentlemen on the other side of the House may declare such a measure to be unconstitutional, revolutionary [illegible], but [illegible] upon precedents in the past to sustain the position."

He had not time to stop to consider so small a matter as a constitutional question; he did not care to argue about that, but he could take time to indulge in remarks about "rebel traitors odious" and loyal respectable, and all that kind of thing. What have such considerations to do with a constitutional question? What have they to do with this bill? If it is unconstitutional we ought not to pass it, for every man who, knowing it to be unconstitutional, votes to pass it, is violating the oath which he has taken to support and maintain the Constitution. I do not believe this bill is constitutional. Other gentlemen say they believe it to be constitutional, and that is the excuse they give for voting for it. But I do not understand how any gentleman can get up here and say that he does not care about the constitutional question, that he does not pretend to inquire whether it is constitutional or not, but will go to what he considers the graver question, "precedents in the past."

These are the great principles of government which the gentleman from Missouri would do well to study—principles upon which the party with whom I am acting have planted themselves. Let me read a statement of some of these principles; and let the gentleman, after hearing them, see whether he can not make a better argument. I refer to the first inaugural address of Thomas Jefferson as containing the true principles upon which this Government is based; and all departures from them are, in my judgment, violations of constitutional liberty. A few of these principles—and I have time to state only a few—are thus stated therein:

"Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political, the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations of our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies, a jealous care of the right of election by the people, the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus, and trial by juries impartially selected. These principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and the blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment. They should be the creed of our political faith, the text of civil instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or alarm let us hasten to retrace our steps and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty, and safety."

I tell both of the gentlemen that if they intend to be regarded as leaders of the people, they will respect the rights of the States, freedom of elections, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, trial by jury, and the protection of personal liberty by the writ of habeas corpus; they will abandon at once their military tribunals, and restore the right of trial by civil tribunals, where every man may obtain justice by an impartial jury, before whom he may be brought face to face with his accusers and their witnesses. All these things are a part of the rights of every man, and whenever they are stricken down the liberty of the citizen is destroyed.

And is not this done under the provisions of the bill before us? What is to prevent any lieutenant of the army in the ten States from seizing a citizen, without regard to his antecedents, and depriving him of liberty and property? Nothing whatever. And is not the South in a state of peace? Has it not been so proclaimed? Is it not more than two years since there was any hostile army there? Has not the Supreme Court decided that in time of peace, when the courts are open, no man can be deprived of his rights under the law by a military tribunal? Have you not done it already, and will you not do it more effectually by the passage of this bill? What does the court say in the case of Milligan? Let me read from that decision, which speaks of a time when war was raging in parts of the country:

"The proposition is this: That in a time of war the commander of an armed force—if in his opinion the exigencies of the country demand it, and of which he is to judge—has the power, within the lines of his military district, to suspend all civil rights and their remedies, and subject citizens as well as soldiers to the rule of his will, and in the exercise of his lawful authority cannot be restrained, except by his superior officer or the President of the United States. If this position is sound to the extent claimed, then when war exists, foreign or domestic, and the country is subdivided into military departments for mere convenience, the commander of one of them can, if he chooses, within his limits, on the plea of necessity, with the approval of the Executive, substitute military force for and to the exclusion of the laws, and punish all persons as he thinks right and proper, without fixed or certain rules.

"The statement of this proposition shows its importance, for, if true, republican government is a failure, and there is an end of liberty regulated by law. Martial law established on such a basis destroys every guaranty of the Constitution, and effectually renders the military independent of and superior to the civil power—the attempt to do which by the King of Great Britain was deemed by our fathers such an offence that they assigned it to the world as one of the causes which impelled them to declare their independence. Civil liberty and this kind of martial law cannot endure together; the antagonism is irreconcilable, and in the conflict one or the other must perish.

"It is insisted that the safety of the country in time of war demands that this broad claim for martial law shall be sustained. If this were true, it could be well said that a country preserved at the sacrifice of all the cardinal principles of liberty is not worth the cost of preservation. Happily it is not so.

"Martial rule can never exist where the courts are open and in the proper and unobstructed exercise of their jurisdiction. It is also confined to the locality of actual war.

"From the first year of the reign of Edward the Third, when the Parliament of England reversed the attainder of the Earl of Lancaster, because he could have been tried by the courts of the realm, and declared that in time of peace no man ought to be adjudged to death for treason or any other offence, without being arraigned and held to answer, and that regularly, when the king's courts are open, it is time of peace in judgment of law, down to the present day, martial law, as claimed in this case, has been condemned by all respectable English jurists as contrary to the fundamental laws of the land, and subversive of the liberty of the subject."

I would like to refer to other cases, but my time is nearly out. I hold, however, in my hand a celebrated document which has been read every fourth of July in this country for more than ninety years, and is the pride and glory of the American people. I will read a few sentences from it to see if the Supreme Court was not right in its assertions which I have just quoted:

"The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world.

"He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

"He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

"He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies without the consent of our Legislatures.

"He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

"For imposing taxes on us without our consent.

"For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of a trial by jury.

"For suspending our legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

"He has abdicated government, thereby declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

"A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to [illegible] a free people."

Pass this bill and then say if there is anything in that declaration pronounced against the king of Great Britain by the American people that would not, as the court says in the case of Milligan, properly be pronounced against this Congress in depriving the people, all the people of the Southern States of their undoubted rights and privileges. I could go on and show from the time of Edward III of England, that no man was ever tried in that kingdom except by the judgment of his peers without prompt and condign punishment overtaking those who violated the laws in that regard. Yet in the face and eyes of all these facts, and in utter disregard of all these principles, you seek to pass this bill. We said in the minority report, and I say now at the close of my defense of it, that I object to this bill, because it will involve the whole country in commotion and civil strife, the end of which no man can foresee.

No man can look at the decisions of the court in Marbury vs. Madison, to which I have referred, and the message of the President sent to this Congress, which I hold in my hand but have not time to read even an extract from, in which he pledges himself whenever a co-ordinate department of the Government is stricken down to do what his duty is: without fear and trembling for the result. No man can be without serious apprehensions when Congress undertakes to monopolize all the powers of the Government. The judicial department, as was said to-day, has a right independent of any act of Congress to do the very thing which Congress is prohibiting them from doing; and it is the duty of the Executive under his oath to see the laws faithfully executed whatever this Congress may do. I say then that Congress ought to be careful what they do.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bingham] said yesterday that we of the minority did not object to that part of this bill which provides for the punishment of any person who undertakes to interfere with or violate its provisions. Everybody knows what that section means. It is known that many gentlemen who would be, perhaps, willing to impeach the President and remove him from office contended before that they could not do it unless he had violated some law, the violation of which had been previously declared a misdemeanor and punishable by indictment. This section is put in now so that there may no longer be any reason why the President may not be put out of his place.

[Here the hammer fell.]

LEGISLATIVE DISCUSSIONS.

[Phonographically Reported Expressly for the Louisville Courier.]

Discussion on the Bill Establishing the Sixteenth Judicial District.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 20, 1868.

Mr. RICE, of Lawrence, said he did not know that it was necessary to say anything in regard to this measure. It was a matter with which he thought all the members of the House were perfectly familiar, as it was one that had been discussed throughout the State, not only previously to the assembling of the Legislature, but, and which had also been discussed before the Legislature preceding this. So far as their power to make this change was concerned, he thought there was no doubt in the mind of any member. There was only one question upon which there was any difference of opinion when the subject came before the Committee on Circuit Courts, and that was where or in what part of the State this district ought to be created.

The committee, after their investigations on this subject, and looking over the districts as they now exist in the State of Kentucky, with entire unanimity came to the conclusion that the best arrangement for this new district would be that reported by this committee. That committee thought the arrangement the only one the Legislature could justly adopt, as that section of the country is in justice and equity entitled to the district.

There are three requisites to be considered according to our constitution in forming a judicial district, these are the amount of business, the amount of territory and the population. Heretofore in the formation of judicial districts only two of these requisites have been considered—the business and population, while the territory has been entirely ignored. It is only necessary for any one to look at the map of the State, and understand other conditions named, to be convinced that this territory should be districted as provided in this bill creating the 16th judicial district.

The committee concluded that nothing better could be done in view of the immense accumulation of business in the district, especially in the criminal court, and on account of the great amount of travel to be performed by the judge in going to the circuit courts.

The 13th district is the largest, so far as territory is concerned, in the State, but while the largest in territory, it is the smallest in point of business.

He thought if they would consult the map of the State and look at the Auditor's reports in respect to the business of the Courts, they would be convinced of the essential and absolute justice of this measure.

Mr. J. W. KENDALL, of Morgan, offered an amendment that the county of Morgan be added.

Mr. READ, of Larue, said the committee to whom the leave to bring in this bill was referred, took the whole subject under consideration as far as the whole State was concerned, and thoroughly convinced that they had a right by the constitution to form another district at this session of the Legislature, and that it would be the last one that could be created until our population was two and a half millions, which in all probability would not be the case for many years to come. In looking over the whole State, the business of the State and its geography, we came to the conclusion readily that this portion of the State which it is contemplated in this bill to form into the Sixteenth Judicial District, is the portion of the State most in need of it, and that should have the preference to any other part of the State. This opinion was based principally upon the grounds of the geography and condition of the country, the extent of the territory and the great distance the judge has to ride from one court to another, in many instances having to go forty to sixty miles from one court-house to another. The travel alone is very onerous, besides he understood that the business there was increasing very rapidly since the war, so much so that litigants are almost denied the right of trial. The fear of not having their cases tried in a reasonable time, and the costs of continuing from one court to another being so great, in many instances it appears that those who have just cause of complaint will not go to law for that reason. He hoped the bill would pass, as the provisions it makes are anxiously sought for and desired by those living in the district. The men in that portion had [illegible] asked any favors of the Legislature. He had been a member of the other branch of the Legislature [illegible] many years, and [illegible] that long time they had asked scarcely anything, and not asking they failed to get much. He thought it just and right that their requests be granted in this matter. These people live in the most valuable portion of the State if its vast resources were developed. These people are unconscious of the wealth existing in their part of the State, while we are expending millions of dollars to search for the coffers of others far away from us.

He might say in reference to Louisville that she pays $14,000,000 or $15,000,000 annually to the State of Pennsylvania—who does not return a single dollar—for the article of coal alone, while these mountains groan with this kind of wealth, which if developed and the facilities afforded for getting it to market would not only enrich Louisville, but the whole State.

Mr. PHISTER, of Mason, desired to know how the amendment offered would operate upon the bill, as he wanted to vote advisedly.

Mr. J. W. KENDALL, of Morgan, said he would state the reasons for proposing the addition of Morgan county. The matter had been before the House at the last General Assembly, and the committee to whom it had been referred, having gathered all the information they could get in regard to the matter, taking the judicial and commercial interests of that portion of the State into consideration, with a view to equalize the judicial business between the 11th and 14th districts. It was afterward stricken out and for that reason, perhaps, it was defeated, at any rate it was defeated. He said the people of his county (Morgan) were judicially, commercially and every other way allied to the Sixteenth District. The lawyers practice in that district almost exclusively, and this bill would cut them off. His constituents in that county were desirous of being included in the Sixteenth District, and he hoped this Legislature would not cut them off. He believed the district should be formed, but that Morgan county should be added.

Mr. READ said the division proposed in the bill comprised seven large counties, and there would probably, in a short time, be application for the formation of two or three new counties in that territory. It could be seen by the map that it was twice as large as the Eleventh District as now proposed, and if it included Morgan it would leave the Eleventh a small garden spot compared with the Sixteenth. He thought therefore that the amendment ought to be rejected.

Mr. RICE replied to the objection urged in reference to the lawyers practicing in the Sixteenth District, that the committee had that matter in view, and had so arranged the time of holding the courts as that they could not conflict, so that the lawyers could practice in either. He hoped the amendment would be voted down.

The amendment was rejected, and the bill passed by a vote of [illegible] yeas, none voting against the bill.

Discussion on the Proposition to Appropriate $2,000 for the Removal of Obstructions in the Middle Fork of the Kentucky River.

Mr. POWELL, of Jackson, proposed to amend by striking out the name of A. C. Gidney wherever it occurred and insert the name of — Lewis.

Mr. PHISTER said he would like some explanation from the member from Breathitt county, in regard to the importance of the work for which this appropriation was asked.

Mr. DEATON, of Breathitt, made some remarks upon the subject, which, however, were heard by few in the House.

Mr. POWELL said his reason for proposing the name of Lewis in place of Gidney was because Lewis was a waterman, living immediately on the river, and, he thought, was a better judge as to what should be done in the removal of the obstructions. He thought it very necessary that the amendment be adopted.

Mr. [illegible], of Adair, understood that this bill made an appropriation of $2,000, but he could not understand the gentleman as to whether it was a matter of much importance or not. It was likely it was, but he would like to be assured that it required $2,000 for the work proposed.

Mr. A. L. MARTIN, of Floyd, asked the member from Breathitt whether the amendment met with his approbation.

Mr. DEATON replied that he had no objection to the name proposed.

Mr. MARTIN hoped the gentleman from Breathitt would make his explanation of the matter again for the information of members, as a great many were at a loss whether to vote for or against it.

Mr. WHITE, of Louisville, said as a member of the Committee on Internal Improvements, it occurred to him that it was probably prudent to say a few words in explanation of the object for which this appropriation was asked. The testimony before the committee was about to this effect: That there were in the middle fork of the Kentucky river three very large and prominent stones, that impeded and almost entirely obstructed navigation.

It seems that boats only of very small size can be run out between these stones. They stand in rather a triangular position, and boats of only some forty feet in length, and about twelve in width can pass between them. If these stones are removed, it was stated by several witnesses, that boats of nearly double the length and much wider could, without difficulty, pass through. It is supposed the work will cost something like two thousand dollars. The committee were well satisfied from the statements of gentlemen acquainted with the circumstances, that the two thousand dollars would be very judiciously appropriated for that purpose.

The bill passed.

☞ Chicago spent more than half a million on her theaters last year.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.,—[illegible] Foundry and Machine Shop [illegible] Tenth street.

BRENNER, CHAS. C.,—[illegible] Ambrotype Materials [illegible] 75 W. Main street.

BELL, O. T. & CO.,—Hardware, Cutlery, Horse and Mule Shoes, No. 27 East Market st., south side, between First and Brook sts.

BOWLES & BARBOUR, [illegible] Main, [illegible]

BRYANT, MRS. M. J.,—Fashionable Millinery and Fancy Goods [illegible] in Bonnets [illegible] Block, a few doors east of [illegible]

BROWN, J. DIXON & CO.,—[illegible] Main [illegible]

BURN, BARKHOUSE & CO.,—[illegible]

BARR, R. R. & CO.,—[illegible]

COULTER, CHAS. A., Broker in Tobacco, [illegible] 109 West Main street.

GREEN & GREEN,—[illegible] 111 College street, Nashville.

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HARRISON & SON, General Commission Merchants, [illegible] South Market, [illegible] Nashville, Tenn.

HAYS & HILL,—Wholesale Grocers, [illegible] Market st., [illegible]

HARLAN, JOHN M., Attorney at Law, [illegible] Jefferson st., two doors east of [illegible]

JAMES & CO., THOS.,—[illegible] Dealers in [illegible] Office, [illegible] Market and [illegible]

LANE, DAVID,—[illegible] Main street, [illegible]

LITHGOW, J. S. & CO.,—[illegible] Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.

LOUISVILLE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CO., [illegible] streets. Salesroom and office [illegible]

LONG & BRO.,—[illegible]

McILLATRICK & WHITE,—[illegible] West Main street.

MORRIS, J. W. & SONS,—[illegible]

MOUNT, W. J.,—[illegible] Louisville, Ky.

MORTON, JOHN P. & CO.,—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, [illegible] Main street.

ROBINSON, A. L. & Co.,—[illegible] Dealers [illegible] Tobacco, Pipes, and [illegible]

SACKSTEDER, J. [illegible]—[illegible] Sign and Decorative Painter, [illegible] street, between Market and Jefferson.

YOUNG, JNO. P.,—[illegible]

DAILY COURIER.

BY W. N. HALDEMAN.

OFFICE: 109 WEST JEFFERSON ST., Between Third and Fourth.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, - - JAN. 22, 1868.

A New Demand on Loyal Gratitude.

Our readers have not forgotten how the country broke into a broad grin at the expense of the first Republican President, when, on the morning of February 23d, 1861, that distinguished functionary, with a few followers, made his first appearance at the Federal Capital disguised in a Scotch plaid, and exhausted from a night of anxiety and hard travel. The day before he had officiated at the raising of the National flag over Independence Hall, at Philadelphia, and thence proceeded to Harrisburg to meet the Pennsylvania Legislature. Up to this point his journey from his residence at Springfield, Illinois, to take possession of the executive honors, had been accomplished in the company of his family and a numerous suite of admiring friends, and diversified by many ovations and lavish displays of his peculiar style of oratory. The public did not dream that there was to be an abrupt termination of all such pageantry after Harrisburg was reached, and that his progress thereafter was rather to resemble the flight of the guilty from the expected pursuit of the avenger than the triumphal march of a conqueror hero. Yet so it was. Mr. Lincoln retired to his chamber about six o'clock on the evening of the 22d, and the next thing the people and his family heard of him was the announcement by telegraph that he had arrived in Washington. A very few trusted friends had the distinguished honor of sharing in his moonlight flitting through the country of those from whom he apprehended violence to his person.

There are but few of our readers, we say, who cannot call to mind the amused and yet contemptuous astonishment produced by this extraordinary affair. Every body knew that the danger which caused the newly elected Chief Magistrate to act so undignified a part, and to bring upon himself the ridicule of the world, was as unreal as the baseless fabric of a dream. Democrats saw in the behavior of the Republican President a tacit confession that he felt that his position was one of hostility to the people of a section of the Union, and Republicans smothered their curses against the timidity of the man who so aptly illustrated the proverb "the wicked flee when no man pursueth." A prevailing sentiment of regret, however, was discernible among men of all parties. People could not but feel sad at the thought of this man hurrying, fearful and in disguise, through one of the old thirteen States to take possession of the chair in which Washington and Jefferson and Madison and Monroe had sat.

As time went on the development of the policy of the new administration was of a character so inimical to the South that it could be easily understood how the consciousness of what he and his party were about to do had made Mr. Lincoln fearful of passing over Maryland soil. If half our present calamities, and the calamities that have befallen the nation since the accession of the Republican party to power, could have been averted by the death of Abraham Lincoln, and many thousands like him, the country would have been infinitely the gainer. As we have said, however, there was never the slightest ground for apprehension, and so well were the new President's friends satisfied of this that they were but too willing to let the affair die out, deeming it quite enough to throw out in their champion's behalf an unsubstantiated report of some vague conspiracy. Thus the matter rested until lately, when a zealous but injudicious admirer of the "martyred President" essayed to write a history of the war, in which, not content with the absurdity of charging that the assassination of Lincoln by Wilkes Booth was the result of a "rebel" conspiracy, he undertook to make it appear that the successful plot was the second aimed at the life of his favorite. In this ill-advised and malicious attempt the foolish author published a statement from Superintendent Kennedy, of the New York Metropolitan police, regarding certain efforts made by him and his detective force to ascertain the facts of the alleged conspiracy. Kennedy of course failed to make out a case, though everything must anxiety to do so. This publication, if it failed in everything else has had the effect of arousing a longing for fame, not unmixed with a little envy toward Kennedy, in the breast of a "loyal" Chicago detective, Allan Pinkerton by name, who straightway rushes into print to prove that he is the man to whom the nation owes an everlasting debt of gratitude for guarding the valuable life of Abraham Lincoln against the foul treasonable plots of bloody minded "secessionists" and "rebels." Mr. Pinkerton informs the world that he was in the employ of the President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroad company to whom it had been whispered that there same terrible secession conspirators intended to do his road a damage, when he received information of that other appalling conspiracy, which, as he was a "loyal" man, he proceeded, after some deliberation, to communicate to the Honorable Norman B. Judd, the President's confidential friend and who was then with him at Philadelphia. Mr. Pinkerton does not rest his claim to immortality as against Superintendent Kennedy on his own bare assertion, but backs it up by a lengthy statement from Mr. Judd himself. Now this same Honorable Norman B. Judd had had more to do with making Mr. Lincoln President than any other man living. He it was who reported the celebrated Illinois discussions between Douglas and Lincoln, and in these discussions, put into the latter's mouth speeches that gave him reputation and the Chicago nomination, and which he never equaled either before or since. Judd, we may therefore reasonably conclude, was a pretty fair reporter in a partisan point of view, but as the same individual is rarely great in more than one thing, we ought not to be surprised on learning that Judd proved himself so chicken hearted as to be thrown into a flutter at Pinkerton's information, although that astute detective's story had really no basis except a very foolish suspicion. As a matter of course he couldn't keep the fright long to himself. He told his chief the direful tale in the presence of Pinkerton and counseled the course that was subsequently pursued. From Mr. Judd's account, while he and his party were dreadfully scared, they did not forget that they were likely to be laughed at, and so it was agreed to hold a sort of council of war to which several of Mr. Lincoln's friends were invited. The result of that council we give:

The meeting thus arranged took place in the parlor of the hotel, Mr. Lincoln being present. The facts were laid before them by me, together with the details of the proposed plan of action. There was a diversity of opinion and some warm discussion, and I was subjected to a very rigid cross-examination. Judge Davis, who had expressed no opinion, but contented himself with asking rather pointed questions, turned to Mr. Lincoln, who had been listening to the whole discussion, and said, "Well, Mr. Lincoln, what is your own judgment upon this matter?" Mr. Lincoln replied, "I have thought over this matter considerably since I went over the ground with Pinkerton last night. The appearance of Mr. Fred. Seward, with warning from another source, confirms my belief in Mr. Pinkerton's statement. Unless there are some other reasons, besides fear of ridicule, I am disposed to carry out Judd's plan." Judge Davis then said, "That settles the matter, gentlemen." Col. Sumner said, "So be it, gentlemen. It is against my judgment, but I have undertaken to go to Washington with Mr. Lincoln, and I shall do it." I tried to convince him that every additional person added to the risk, but he saw, or the gallant old soldier was up, and debate was useless.

Now it is plain from this that none of those present except Lincoln and Judd believed there was danger.

It is worthy of notice that another Pinkerton in his letter claiming the honor of saving Lincoln from the "rebels," cites Judd in his statement sustaining Pinkerton's claim, tell us what the statement of a part or [illegible] were about which they made so much ado.

One more extract from Judd's account and we close.

The party separated about 4 P. M., the others to go to the dinner table, and myself to go to the railroad station and the telegraph office. At a quarter to six I was back at the hotel, and Mr. Lincoln was still at the table. In a few moments the carriage drove up to the side door of the hotel. Either Mr. Nicolay or Mr. Lamon called Mr. Lincoln from the table. He went to his room, changed his dinner dress for a traveling suit, and came down with a soft hat sticking in his pocket, and his shawl on his arm. As the party passed through the hall, I said in a low tone, "Lamon, go ahead. As soon as Mr. Lincoln is in the carriage drive off. The crowd must not be allowed to identify him." Mr. Lincoln went first to the carriage. I noticed Sumner was following close after Mr. Lincoln. I put my hand gently on his shoulder. He turned round to see what was wanted, and before I had time to explain the carriage was off. The situation was a little awkward, to use no stronger term, for a few moments. I said to the Colonel, "When we get to Washington Mr. Lincoln shall determine what apology is due to you." Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Lamon, [illegible] special train, took Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Lamon to [illegible] West Philadelphia, [illegible] cottage and [illegible] with a [illegible] took them to the Baltimore train, and Mr. Lincoln immediately retired to his berth in the sleeping car. No one but the persons herein named, not even his family, knew where Mr. Lincoln was, until the next morning's telegraph announced that he was in Washington. To get away from questioning, I went to my room about nine o'clock and staid here until about one, when a dispatch reached me from Pinkerton saying that to that point all was right.

Was ever anything more absurd?

Lengthy Leaders.—The leading article in the London Times of December 31st, occupied seven columns. A leading article, commenced about the same time in the Memphis Appeal, is not yet concluded.

LETTER FROM MR. STEVENSON.

The following admirable letter from Mr. Stevenson in reply to an invitation to attend the Democratic celebration at Washington, on the 8th., has been on hand for several days, but has been unavoidably crowded out up to this time:—

State of Kentucky,
Executive Department,
Frankfort, Jan. 3, 1868.

Gentlemen: Official duty compels me to forego the pleasure of accepting your kind invitation to a banquet to be given upon the 8th inst., at the Metropolitan, in Washington city, by the National Democratic Association there.

The General Assembly of Kentucky (at this time in recess) will reassemble upon that day. The claims of public business will require my constant presence at the seat of government until that body adjourns.

I therefore reluctantly deny myself a personal participation in your festival. I rejoice, however, that this celebration is to take place. The time, the place, the occasion, will strongly recall the hallowed memories of other, I may justly add better, days of the Republic. The prominent men and distinguished statesmen who will there meet around the festive board for an interchange of opinion will lead, I trust, to good results.

You commemorate an anniversary immortal in American history; its celebration will awaken emotions cauterized in the hearts of the American Democracy.

Our country has a right to be proud of her heroes and statesmen. Andrew Jackson was both!

He extinguished our national debt, *not by him regarded* as a national blessing.

Claims honestly for a long period due the United States by a first-class foreign power, and which from time to time, upon specious pretexts, had by that Government been postponed, were exacted and paid without bloodshed. In that dark hour of his administration, when internal commotion for the first time angrily threatened the unity of the Federal Government, this fearless soldier proved himself to be still an enlightened and calm statesman!

Standing upon the broad base of the Constitution, with patriotic heroism he maintained the integrity of the Federal Union, while he sacredly respected and upheld the honor, safety, peace, and reserved rights of every sovereign State composing it.

Could his noble spirit, conscious of the earthly honor you would pay it by a commemoration of the day which, during life he rendered immortal, speak to the statesmen who surround your festive board, what would be its utterance? Methinks it would plead in persuasive, touching tones, through the Democracy of this nation, and through *every other good and true patriot*, whatever his past political opinions, for a whole Union and a whole Constitution! Nay, more—would not Andrew Jackson's spirit implore for that people, whom, more than fifty years ago, on the 8th of January, he, with his Spartan band, saved from foreign sack and sacrilege, that they might be spared from greater horrors now threatening them from the misrule and usurpations of a portion of the American people.

Let those of our opponents and rulers whose pleasure it is to decry and rail at the Democracy as usual to take charge of the Federal Government, compare the present action of Congress with that which marked the administration of the iron-hearted Democrat, and the leaders will shrink back at a comparison which their own folly invoked.

It is a subject of patriotic congratulation, that, though Andrew Jackson sleeps at the Hermitage, in his own loved Tennessee, yet that gallant, down-trodden, despoiled Commonwealth is still represented in the executive department of the Federal Government by another of her sons, who is imitating the old hero in battling with manly courage for the Constitution and Union against the rash usurpations of those who would destroy both.

Let patriots every where stand by him, with an earnest, cordial support. Heaven grant that the American people, throughout the length and breadth of our land, may become aroused to the dangers which environ us. May they be awakened to the perils of the hour, and save our blessed heritage of free institutions ere it be too late.

Dark as is the hour I will not despair. I cannot persuade myself that any considerable number of the free white people composing the American Republic desire to see in the Southern States of this Union a struggle for political ascendency between the blacks, seeking to acquire, and the whites, determined to maintain their supremacy in the State Governments. Will the present Congress continue in a conflict of races? Can they, when carnage, fire, sword, conflagration, rapine, pillage, devastation, and their kindred horrors envelop these oppressed States as concomitants of this catastrophe and logical sequences of their actions, hold themselves from an outraged community? Can a picture so degrading to our humanity, so revolting to the civilization of the nineteenth century, be tolerated by the masses of American freemen? Yet, dark as it is, we are in hourly danger of its reality. God, in His mercy, avert it.

Let us all forget the past, and unite as one man around that statesman whom the Democracy shall designate as our leader in the coming campaign. With the Constitution of the United States, and the equality of all the States as the shibboleth upon his shield, backed by the Democratic masses of free white men, determined, at all hazards, and any cost, to maintain their divine heirloom of superiority over the black race, and we shall triumph. Then we shall prove worthy of our national heritage.

With my best wishes for your enjoyment, and a harmonious interchange of sentiments, which may be productive of good results, I take the liberty of expressing a sentiment, and beg you to believe me,

Very truly, yours,
J. W. STEVENSON.

Chas. Mason, T. B. Florence, J. B. Hoover, &c., Committee.

Report of St. Paul's Church Missionary Society.

[illegible]

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

[illegible]

A Call on General Grant.

[illegible]

CITY ITEMS

[illegible]

MORGAN P. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

[illegible]

LOCAL NOTICES.

W. H. NICHOLS,
No. 86 West Green street, Upholsterer. Lounges and Mattresses made to order cheap. ja21 d12

[illegible]

CARPETS LESS THAN COST.
Having determined to close my business here within the next sixty days, I hereby offer my large stock of carpets, oil cloths, &c., &c., regardless of cost. It being my intention to remove from the city, the above offer is made in good faith. Call and learn prices.
C. FRANK, 77 1-2 Fourth St.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES

American Company Toilet Soaps.

[illegible]

A Cough, a Cold, or a Sore Throat,

[illegible] Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

[illegible]

MEETINGS.

Kentucky Horticultural Society.

[illegible]

Stockholders' Notice.

[illegible]

COLSTON & MOORE,

Auctioneers, Commission Merchants, and Real Estate Agents,

[illegible]

Charleston Hotel,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO RAILROAD MEN
—AND—
The General Public!

[illegible]

On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.
W. S. OWEN.
[illegible]
Queensware, Glassware, China, &c.

[illegible]

Examination of Teachers

[illegible]

Personal.

[illegible]

INSURANCE STATEMENTS

STATEMENT
—OF THE—
North American Fire Ins. Co.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

[illegible]

W. S. VERNON & SON, Agents, 139 [illegible]

STATEMENT
—OF THE—
CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

[illegible]

W. S. VERNON & SON, Agents, 139 [illegible]

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
City Fire Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD.

[illegible]

W. S. VERNON & SON, Agents, 139 [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend.

[illegible]

Dividend.

[illegible]

NOTICES.

Notice.

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

SCALES, BEAMS, &C.

C. ZAHN & CO.
SCALES!

[illegible]

The Louisville Female College

[illegible]

LEXINGTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

[illegible]

Looms for Weaving Face Side Up.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]
CRAWFORD & SALE,
No. [illegible] Main St., bet. Seventh and Eighth.

[illegible]

Astrology.

[illegible]

The Cheapest and Most Durable
BOOTS AND SHOES
[illegible]
JNO. J. ISERT'S
No. 61 Market St.,

[illegible]

Miss Julia Stone

[illegible]

SKATES

[illegible]

R. PATTON,
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 65 WEST JEFFERSON STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

WALLACE'S
Grate Combination.

[illegible]

CHEAP FURNITURE!

[illegible]

Dickinson, Bennett & Co.,
No. 180 MAIN STREET.

VALENTINES!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
At C. T. DEARING'S Bookstore,
109 Third Street, between Market and Jefferson.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
Valentines Valentines

CLOTHING HOUSE.

ROGERS, MORGAN & GRUBBS,
Successors to John T. Martin's Son & Co.,
Wholesale Clothing!
377 and 379 Broadway, New York.

JAMES P. BUCKNER,
No. 60 SIXTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Distiller in Whiskies, Cologne and Neutral Spirits.
FOR SALE IN BOND [illegible]
J. P. BUCKNER.

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS.

BLAKEMORE, PARKER & CO.,
Cotton & Tobacco Factors
181 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,
[illegible]
W. L. PARKER, General Agent, Louisville, Ky.

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors.

[illegible]

To Contractors.

[illegible]

NEW FIRMS.

Copartnership.

[illegible]

Copartnership Notice.

[illegible]
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WM. H. NEWMAN,
T MANION.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

[illegible]

Dissolution.

[illegible]

Dissolution Notice.

[illegible]

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

[illegible]

In Bankruptcy.

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

In Bankruptcy.

[illegible]

Sale of Land Lying on Green River.

[illegible]

TAILORS.

C. CAMPBELL
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 68½ THIRD STREET,
Between Main and Market.

[illegible]

Green Sea
TURTLE
[illegible]
Saint Charles Restaurant,
[illegible] Street, between Main and Market.
[illegible], Proprietor.

Awnings
MADE BY
SNEAD & CO.,
Market-str't Architectural Foundry
AND
IRON WORKS.
MARKET STREET,
[illegible]

STANCLIFF & CO.,
ARCHITECTS,
[illegible]

Removal.

[illegible]

COAL.

COAL! COAL!

[illegible]

COAL RIVER
Petona Cannel Coal.

[illegible]
OLMSTEAD & O'CONNER'S OFFICES.

PEYTONA CANNEL COAL!
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
A Shipment of This Superior Coal,
[illegible]
O. J. OWEN.
[illegible]

HYDES & GOOSE.
Dealers in all grades of
COAL!
No. 139 Fourth street, opposite Masonic Temple.
[illegible]

ISAAC CROMIE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Best Pittsburg and Youghiogheny
COAL.
[illegible]

COAL. COAL. COAL.
Removal!
[illegible]

Nut Coal.
[illegible]

COAL!
[illegible]

W. L. MURPHY & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Pittsburg and Other Coal,
For Parlor, Cooking, and Steam Use.
[illegible] LOUISVILLE, KY.

Last Chance.
[illegible]

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY
—AND—
MACHINE SHOP.
JOHN B. DAVIES,
(Successor to DAVIES & CO.)
[illegible]
Corner Main and Ninth Sts., Louisville, Ky.

150 PIANOS.
ORGANS, GUITARS
AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
[illegible]
D. P. FAULDS,
[illegible]

GEORGE EASTWOOD,
Accountant & Computer,
[illegible]

Democrats.
[illegible]

PRICE, ALLMAN & FISHER,
PLASTIC SLATE ROOFERS, AND DEALERS IN
COAL TAR,
[illegible]

LOUISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY,
No. 6 CHESTNUT STREET.
[illegible]

Jno. W. Hughes & Co.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
[illegible]

Taxpayers, Attention!
[illegible]
D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor.
[illegible]

Americans Visiting Paris
[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEEDS.

[illegible]

Prime Timothy Seed.

[illegible]

Sundries.

[illegible]

Hay! Hay!

[illegible]

New Orleans Sugar and Molasses.

[illegible]

HORSE-SHOEING!

[illegible]

Copper Whisky.

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

J. F. CANINE,
DENTIST,
[illegible]

DR. McCLELLAND
[illegible]

J. T. LOVE,
DENTIST,
With Dr. E. W. Mason,
No. 25 West Jefferson Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION
[illegible]

WEATHER STRIPS.

NOTICE!
Weather Strips.
TORREY'S CELEBRATED PATENT
The Only Durable Kind in Use.
A Liberal Discount Allowed on Large Orders.
FITCH, LINDSEY & REUTER,
Sole proprietors for the State of Kentucky,
77 FOURTH STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO THE NATIONAL HOTEL.
Agents Wanted in Every Town.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO,
Capital, Five Millions of Dollars, Gold.
D. O. MILLS, Pres't. WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.
LEES & WALLER,
AGENTS,
NEW YORK,
Will transact a general banking and exchange business in San Francisco and New York. Receive deposits and make collections in California, Nevada, and on the Pacific Coast.
Mining Stocks and all California Securities purchased and sold on commission. Money transferred by telegraph or by checks. California coupons cashed or collected.
Will draw bills of exchange on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, [illegible] of bullion.

E. HUTCHISON & CO.,
BANKERS,
[illegible]

SKATES.

SKATE DEPOT.
[illegible]
JOHN M. MYERS' SADDLERY HOUSE,
71 Third street, bet. Main and Market.

LAWYERS.

WARD & SONS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
No. 14 CENTER STREET,
Louisville, Ky.
[illegible]

D. M. RODMAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
No. 14 Center Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PHILIP A. GAERTNER,
Attorney at Law,
Office, No. 35 Court Place,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

B. H. ALLEN
Attorney at Law,
[illegible]

BRAMLETTE & SON
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
OFFICE, NO. 180 JEFFERSON ST.
South Side, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

FIELDING & DESENDORF,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
BY THE CASE ONLY.
SALESROOM, 27 MERCER ST., NEW YORK.

OYSTERS. OYSTERS. OYSTERS.
W. L. SMITH,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fresh Baltimore Oysters, [illegible]
[illegible]
W. L. SMITH.

Wholesale Drug Establishment for Sale.
[illegible]

CARD.
H. P. BRADSHAW & CO.,
ARCHITECTS,
Northeast Corner Main and Bullitt Streets
OVER CITIZENS' BANK.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—I want a situation as bar-tender. I understand the business in all its branches, and would take a situation in a first-class saloon only, the best of reference given. Address [illegible] Louisville Postoffice, for one day. [illegible]

WANTED—A PRINTER—To take charge of a small office in the [illegible] county [illegible]

WANTED—ROOMS AND BOARDING—[illegible] Address A. J. W., Courier office.

WANTED—15 agents and canvassers, 2 clerks, 2 good penmen [illegible] Louisville Employment Agency, 101 Fifth [illegible]

WANTED—SERVANT—One who is willing to be polite and [illegible] at 161 Third street.

WANTED—HOMES FOR 200 GIRLS—With good [illegible] A lady superintends the female department.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$3,000, or to invest in good cash [illegible] apply at No. 11 Center street [illegible]

WANTED—TIN COW-BELL MAKER—A man who thoroughly understands the business [illegible] KENNEDY & IRWIN [illegible] Jefferson and Market.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATION—By a lady graduate of [illegible] to teach English, drawing and music [illegible] "TEACHER," Louisville Postoffice, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—SITUATION—A first-class penman [illegible] Address ASSISTANT, Louisville Postoffice.

WANTED—SITUATION—Two young ladies, who have been for many years [illegible] Louisville P. O.

WANTED—HELP—[illegible] situations. None need apply without good recommendations. Office conducted by a lady. No. 17 Jefferson street, between First and Second streets.

WANTED—HELP—Girls to fill situations—At the new Southern Employment Office, conducted by a lady, No. 17 Jefferson street, between First and Second streets.

WANTED—LADIES—To call at the new Southern Employment Office for well-recommended help. Office [illegible] No. 17 Jefferson street, between First and Second streets.

WANTED—PARTNER—With $[illegible] in a reliable and money paying cash business, and with no-[illegible] Address, with name and where an interview can be had, C. D. L., Louisville Postoffice.

WANTED—RESIDENCE—To exchange some No. 1 Western lands, located in Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas, in part pay for a residence in [illegible] Apply to [illegible] FAIRFIELD, Real Estate Agents, No. 15 [illegible] Third street.

WANTED—MAN—An energetic man as solicitor or a commission house [illegible] Address [illegible] B., Louisville, Ky., with name and where to be found.

WANTED—SITUATION—To take charge of a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, either in a private family or [illegible] Address C. V., care Courier office.

WANTED—A SITUATION—[illegible] 130 Jefferson street, between [illegible]

FOR SALE---CITY.

FOR SALE—NEWSPAPER—A part, or if required the entire interest in an [illegible] weekly paper in one of the best [illegible] of Kentucky [illegible] Courier for particulars.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE—An excellent steam engine, with boiler, heater, and connections complete [illegible] Apply to CHAS. JANES [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOT—A fine building lot, 25 feet front by [illegible] Apply to [illegible] No. 280 Main street [illegible]

FOR SALE—HARNESS, &c.—[illegible] sets of second-hand harness, also cart, wagon, and stage harness [illegible] JAS. TRACY & BRO., No. 218 Market street [illegible]

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY—[illegible] RUDD, Attorney [illegible] No. 2 [illegible] West Jefferson street [illegible]

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—[illegible]

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—A neat frame cottage in Jeffersonville, Indiana [illegible] Apply to ALBERT WILLIS [illegible] Jefferson streets.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—LOTS—A large number of building lots. Apply at ROWAN [illegible] No. 1 [illegible] street.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE MAIN-STREET PROPERTY—[illegible] MOORE, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—OLD PAPERS—[illegible] old papers, suitable for wrapping paper, and the cheapest [illegible] for sale at this office.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE—An elegant two-horse carriage, second-handed, but [illegible] Apply to J. C. BRITTO [illegible] street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSE—Persons [illegible] BOYD & WARFIELD, No. 135 Third street, between Green and Walnut, who have houses of every grade [illegible]

FOR SALE—HANDSOME RESIDENCE—Just finished, large, and with all the modern conveniences, situated on Broadway, south side, between [illegible] Terms easy. Inquire of [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FINE BUILDING LOT—[illegible] Apply to H. THIERMAN & CO., No. [illegible]

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A BRICK DWELLING—Of eight rooms, in complete repair, with good yard and stable [illegible] WILSON & JAMES' Real Estate Office opposite Courier office.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Two two-story brick [illegible] Green street [illegible] No. 248 Main street [illegible]

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A four-story brick store house situated on the west side of Second street, between Main and Market, No. 70. Apply to W. B. GRAY, over Western Insurance office, Main street, between Second and Third.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Five or six comfortable rooms, suitable for a family, at No. 245 Sixth street, near Broadway. For information as to terms, &c., apply at No. 11 Center street, near Willard Hotel. Also, desk room can be had at Law Office, No. 11 Center street.

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM—An elegant iron front store room [illegible] and second story, centrally located on Main street, in Lexington, Ky. Inquire of WALLACE & DAVIS, Box 62, Lexington, Ky.

FOR RENT—DESK ROOM—Apply to MAXON & SMITH, southwest corner Main and Seventh streets, room No. 3.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE—Containing 5 rooms, large yard [illegible] Address J. B. A., or inquire at Courier office.

FOR RENT—NATIONAL HOTEL, LOUISVILLE, KY.—The large and capacious hotel, temporarily closed for repairs, on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, in the very heart of the city, is offered for rent. [illegible] For terms, &c., apply to THOS. P. JACOB, [illegible] JACOB, ALFRED THRUSTON [illegible] Trustees.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—To an unobjectionable tenant, two good rooms over our [illegible] office [illegible] Fourth street. TUCKER & CO., corner Fourth and Main streets.

FOR RENT—A STORE AND RESIDENCE—on Preston street [illegible] Apply to Dr. KELLAR, office [illegible]

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A small dwelling house [illegible] and Broadway. Inquire on the premises. Also a cottage. F. W. DICKSON

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A desirable residence formerly owned and occupied by Judge [illegible] For further particulars apply to WHITMAN & WILSON, or to H. B. HILL, at the Northern Bank.

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE—Corner [illegible] Inquire at No. 686 opposite [illegible]

FOR RENT—UPPER STORIES—On Jan. 1, 1868, the second, third and fourth [illegible] Inquire of LOW & WHITNEY.

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—The store-house on the northeast corner of Main and Fourth streets, formerly occupied by J. M. Armstrong as a clothing store. Apply at the law office of RICHARD [illegible]

FOR RENT—STORE—The large and commodious [illegible] 71 Fourth street [illegible] J. & SCHRODER & SONS.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—With ten rooms and ten acres of ground on the corner of Twenty-sixth and Market streets. Inquire of GRAVES & SON, 238 West Market street.

LOST.

LOST—PISTOL—[illegible] Reward [illegible]

LOST—DOG—A small black-and-tan terrier dog [illegible] A liberal reward will be paid for his return [illegible] J. A. CUMMINS, No. [illegible] Washington street [illegible]

LOST—MONEY—$30 REWARD—Lost, some where between Third and Sixth and Walnut and Jefferson streets, or on those streets a roll of money containing fifty dollars—two twenty and two five dollar bills. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at this office.

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—For THE GREAT [illegible] HOW THEY LIVED, FOUGHT AND DIED FOR DIXIE [illegible] JONES BROTHERS & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—AND FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—Two airy, [illegible] rooms to rent, suitable for gentlemen [illegible] No. 180 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut.

WANTED—BOARDING—[illegible]

BOARDING—[illegible] No. 162 West Walnut [illegible]

BOARDING—[illegible] board, five dollars per week [illegible]

BOARDING—[illegible]

FOR SALE--COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—LANDS—[illegible]

FOR SALE—HOTEL—The old and [illegible] hotel, situated in the town of [illegible] on the L. & N. R. R. [illegible] BENJ. [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY JOHN W. HUGHES & CO., Real Estate Agent, No. 8 [illegible] Green street, between [illegible] and Third.

A small tract of land [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARM—Improved city property [illegible] Apply at 190 West Jefferson street, to J. C. WILSON.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM—Of 132 acres [illegible] Apply to W. H. SALE, at Crawford & Sale's, No. 280 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—LAND—[illegible] acres of land [illegible] Apply to Dr. COCHRANE, No. 103 [illegible] street, or H. L. POPE [illegible]

FOR RENT--COUNTRY.

FOR RENT—AMERICAN HOTEL, ATLANTA, GA.—[illegible] WHITE & WHITLOCK.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—COW—Red and white spotted [illegible] A liberal reward will be paid for any information of her, or her return [illegible] MEYER, corner [illegible]

STRAYED—MARE—On the 19th instant [illegible] JENKINS & [illegible]

CANDIDATES.

FOR CHANCELLOR.

T. B. COCHRAN is a candidate for the office of Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court.

FOR MARSHAL CHANCERY COURT.

R. H. SNYDER is a candidate for Marshal of the Chancery Court at the next August election.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN THATCHER as a candidate for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court, at the next August election.

[illegible]

WE are authorized to announce [illegible] as a candidate for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court at the next August election.

WE are authorized to announce J. B. PACK as a candidate for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court at the next August election.

WE are authorized to announce [illegible] as a candidate for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court.

WE are authorized to announce [illegible] as a candidate at the next August election for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court.

FOR CLERK CHANCERY COURT.

CHARLES M. THRUSTON is a candidate for Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court.

HARRY [illegible] is a candidate for re-election to [illegible] Louisville Chancery Court.

WE are authorized to announce Dr. [illegible] as a candidate for Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court.

FOR COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.

WE are authorized to announce [illegible] THURMAN, of [illegible] as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in the [illegible] District [illegible]

WE are authorized to announce JOSEPH BLACK [illegible] as a candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney [illegible]

J. D. HARRINGTON is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this [illegible] District, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention.

GEORGE WILLIAM CALDWELL is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney [illegible]

J. M. WRIGHT is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this District [illegible]

PHIL. LEE is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this District.

WE are authorized to announce [illegible] as the Democratic candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this District [illegible]

J. R. HUPT is a candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney in this District [illegible]

WE are authorized to announce NAT GAITHER as a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in the Fifth District, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention.

WE are authorized to announce L. H. NOBLE as a candidate to represent [illegible] Commonwealth's Attorney for [illegible] Judicial District, at the ensuing August election.

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE.

H. W. BRUCE is a candidate for Circuit Judge in the Seventh Judicial District, composed of Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer, and Bullitt counties.

WE are authorized to announce [illegible] MONTAGUE [illegible] as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court for the Fifth Judicial District, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention [illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

WE are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN [illegible] as a candidate for [illegible] Clerk of the Shelby County Circuit Court [illegible] August election.

J. P. THOMPSON is a candidate for Circuit Court Clerk of Marion county at the ensuing August election.

JACK SARGENT is a candidate for Clerk of the Jefferson Circuit Court at the August election, 1868.

JOHN [illegible] is a candidate for Clerk of the Jefferson Circuit Court.

WE are authorized to announce JAMES P. CHAMBERS as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Jefferson Circuit Court at the coming August election.

FOR SHERIFF.

WE are authorized to announce [illegible] JOHN M. MARTIN as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election.

JEFFERSON SAW-MILLS,

On River, bet. Wenzel and Cabell,

E. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL kinds of [illegible]

PIANOS!

J. HINZEN. — C. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh

LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

MASON & SMITH

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

COAL!

No. 125 THIRD Street.

East side, between Jefferson and Green.

Particular attention given to orders by [illegible] or wagon.

COAL! COAL!

HENRY RITTER

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Pittsburg & Youghiogheny Coal

[illegible]

Office, Market st., bet. Second and Third.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Dry Goods and Winter Clothing, Ladies' and Gents' Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, Velvet and Tapestry, Black Carpet Bags, Boots, Brogans and Balmorals,

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock [illegible]

S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES

BY THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Ready-made Clothing.

ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, 22d and 23d of January [illegible]

T. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY J. D. WRIGHT.

AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

Fine Brussels Carpets, Fine Mahogany Wardrobe, Bureaus, Cushioned Chairs, Rockers, Center Table, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Rosewood Window Shades, Sideboards, Sofas, Washstands, Mattresses, Cooking Stoves, also a fine [illegible] Cooking Stove, China and Queensware, and a General Assortment of Household Goods.

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 22, at [illegible] Third street, east side, between Jefferson and Green street.

Terms cash.

J. D. WRIGHT, Auctioneer.

HORSES, MULES AND HARNESS

AT AUCTION.

THERE will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] ALEXANDER OWENS, Market street [illegible] Sixth and Seventh.

D. H. [illegible], Auctioneer.

BY DILLON & JOHNSON,

No. 119 Fifth street.

Constable's Sale of a Large Assortment of Hardware, Furniture, Housekeeping Articles, &c.

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 22 [illegible] Jefferson and Market [illegible]

Terms cash. DILLON & JOHNSON, Auctioneers.

BY S. P. WHALEY,

Sixth and Fifth street.

AT AUCTION.

Splendid Lot of Watches, Silver-plated Goods, &c.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 22, 1868, at [illegible] o'clock I will sell a large lot of silver plated goods, jewelry, &c., &c., to close consignment.

S. P. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale.

I WILL sell at auction, at Levi's stable on Market street, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] Terms cash.

A. HOPKINS.

BY S. P. WHALEY,

Second and 3d [illegible] street.

Administrator's Sale of Furniture, to Close the Partnership of Wharton & Bennett.

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 29, 1868, at 10 o'clock I will sell, by order of the surviving partner, the entire stock of furniture of Messrs. Wharton & Bennett. The stock consists of about [illegible] worth of A No. 1 furniture of all descriptions [illegible] to close up the business.

Terms cash.

S. P. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

FUTURE SALES.

BY J. D. WRIGHT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand Furniture, Spring Mattresses, Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Queensware, New Clothing, Extra Fine Rifles, Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Counters, Uncles' and Gents' Underwear,

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 23, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] street, east side, [illegible] Main and Market, I will sell as above.

J. D. WRIGHT, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Wreck of the Towboat T. H. Harner,

AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY MORNING, January 25, at 10 o'clock [illegible]

S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

[illegible]

I WILL expose to public sale, at the [illegible]

On Thursday, the 23d day of January, 1868,

[illegible]

W. H. [illegible]

for J. W. DAVIS [illegible]

Public Sale.

I WILL sell at public sale [illegible]

[illegible]

For particulars apply to WM. C. [illegible] Jefferson street [illegible]

SHERMAN P. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

[illegible]

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1868,

About the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., sell at public auction [illegible]

THOMAS A. MORGAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

N. BEALL GANTT, D. M. L. C. C.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

H. J. Davis' Heirs, against H. Nelson's Heirs. } In Chancery, No. 20,[illegible]

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1868,

About the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. [illegible]

THOMAS A. MORGAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

N. BEALL GANTT, D. M. L. C. C.

Louisville Steam Stone Works,

Corner of Chestnut and Tenth Streets.

Copartnership,

OWEN MAURICE [illegible]

MAURICE & SCHULER [illegible]

COOPERAGE.

GEIGER & ROBINSON,

FIFTEENTH STREET, NORTH OF MAIN

MANUFACTURERS [illegible]

"KLAUBER,"

The Old Reliable

PHOTOGRAPHER,

[illegible] MARKET [illegible] Third [illegible]

CHAS. A. GOULD,

BROKER IN TOBACCO AND SPIRITS,

And Manufacturers' Agent,

[illegible]

COXE & COLTART,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

[illegible]

Hill's Gold Pen

[illegible]

Stencil Brands Cut to Order.

DAILY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, - - JAN. 22 1868.

CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.

[illegible]

An early spring is [illegible]

[illegible]

A New Albany livery stable [illegible]

A Paris physician says that six cigars a day will shorten a man's life five years. Thus [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Concert at the First Presbyterian Church

It will not be improper to remind our readers that the sacred concert under the auspices of the [illegible] the First Presbyterian Church [illegible] members of the Mendelssohn Club [illegible] Thursday evening at eight o'clock [illegible]

Chickens Come Home to Roost.

The New Albany [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Theater—"Under the Gaslight."

[illegible]

VILLAINS IN THE SUBURBS.

A Precious Gang.

[illegible]

KENTUCKY NEWS.

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS.

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

[illegible]

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

[illegible]

BANKRUPTCY.

[illegible]

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

[illegible]

LETTER FROM T. E. C. BRINLY.

[illegible]

T. E. C. BRINLY.

The Legislature and the Police Bill.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 21, 1868.

To the Editors of the Louisville Courier:

[illegible]

How the Elections were Carried in the South.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

[illegible]

A Bridgeport firm are making [illegible]

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

ROME.

The Pope's Allocution.

The following is the text of the allocution pronounced by the Pope in the Secret Consistory on the 20th instant:

VENERABLE BRETHREN—Almighty [illegible] our tribulations, makes our only defense, that placing our trust in Him, and not allowing ourselves to be intimidated by our enemies, we may always advance with a firmer step in the path of justice, and that, fearlessly upholding the cause of His Holy Church, we may devote all our energies to the full exercise of the duties of our apostolic mission.

Every one doubtless, must see the many proofs of the divine goodness which He deigns to lavish upon us in the midst of the most serious calamities which in these iniquitous times have befallen the Church, and in the midst of the various dangers which threaten and encompass the Apostolic See on all sides. Whilst Satan, his satellites and his sons do not cease to unchain their fury in the most horrible manner against our divine religion, against us, and against the Chair of St. Peter [illegible] devoted to us, the God of Mercy and of [illegible] in the most admirable manner [illegible] virtue.

[illegible]

This cause of our temporal power in the Senate at Paris especially, and in the [illegible] Legislature, has been splendidly and successfully defended almost to a unanimity of votes amidst the applause and the joy of all well thinking men.

The Catholic populations, emulating [illegible] atest, by grand public demonstrations, their filial affection for us, and [illegible]

[illegible]

And behold how many men of noble birth, nearly of every country, full of zeal for the [illegible] to enroll themselves in the ranks of our soldiers, and to risk their lives for the Church, for us, and for the sovereignty of the Holy See.

Roman Catholic parents, animated by the spirit of religion [illegible] the Holy See, and, imitating the glorious example of the mother of the Machabees [illegible]

Moreover the people subject to our civil authority [illegible]

Among them the Roman people assuredly stand prominently forward, most dear to us, and who deserve all our praise, for nearly all citizens, of every rank and position in society in our good city, vie with each other in giving us proofs of their affection and submission to us, their obedience to the civil authority of ourselves and of our Holy See, and burn with the desire to support us. You are also aware, venerable brethren, how our soldiers, who are deserving of all praise, distinguished themselves by their fidelity with [illegible]

[illegible]

You know how, especially in the countries of holy missions, with the aid of God, the Divine light of the Gospel shines more brightly every day [illegible]

All these [illegible]

This is why, venerable Brethren, we daily render our incessant thanks to eternity to the most clement Father of Mercies for so many blessings, and, placing in Him alone all our hope and all our confidence, let us not cease to entreat Him, by the most fervent supplications, that by the merits of His only Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, he will continue to ward off all calamities from His church, and deliver us from our enemies and from His, and confound and dissipate their projects and impious designs. Let us also implore Him to bring back those same enemies to a salutary repentance and into the right path of justice, as also those who, in fighting against us, have fallen into the hands of our soldiers, and who, treated by us with charity [illegible]

That God may the more readily hearken to our prayers, we implore with the intercession of the Immaculate Virgin Mary, the mother of God, who is for us all a mother full of affection, the most powerful aid of all Christians, who finds what she seeks for, and is never frustrated. We then have recourse to the intercession of the blessed St. Peter, the Prince of Apostles; of Paul, his colleague in the Apostleship, and of all saints who reign with Christ in Heaven. But before we conclude we cannot refrain from expressing our fullest and most deserved congratulations, and at the same time the expression of our sentiments of gratitude to those who contribute with so much glory to themselves to the defense of our cause and of that of the Holy See, and of the Church, as well by word of mouth as by their writings and gifts, or in any other manner whatsoever, even at the risk of their lives.

We shall not neglect in all our prayers, our supplications, and thanksgivings, to pray in as humble and fervent manner to God, who is the author of all that is good and perfect, that He may shed the choicest favors of His Divine grace and all celestial blessings upon all those sons of His Church, who are so dear to us, and who are the intrepid defenders of that same church.

A HUMAN HOLOCAUST.

Two Young Ladies Horribly Burned to Death in Chattanooga.

A gentleman who returned yesterday from a business visit to Chattanooga, gives us the details of a horrible accident which happened at that place last Saturday night.

About eleven o'clock Miss Mary Daily, of Ogdensburg, New York, and Miss Kate Harrington, of Chattanooga, returned to the house of the latter from a party. The fire in their room had almost gone out, and they adopted the always dangerous plan of renovating it by pouring coal oil into the grate. The oil immediately ignited, the flames rushing upward and bursting the can, which is said to have contained only a gallon. Both of the young ladies almost immediately found themselves enveloped in flames. One rushed [illegible] Unhappily no avail [illegible] When found by the other members of the family, who, as far as we could learn, were not aroused by the shrieks thus extorted, the clothes of Miss Harrington were completely burned from her body, and her companion had shared a fate not less unhappy. Their faces were terribly blistered, and hardly recognizable. Both died within an hour of each other Sunday morning.

The Misses Daily and Harrington were much respected and beloved in Chattanooga, one as much for her talent and sprightliness as the other for her amiability and beauty.—Nashville Banner, Jan. 21.

Love and Matrimony Under Difficulties.

Some two years ago a young woman of this city was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for stealing a lot of clothing from the Irvine House. Before the commission of her crime, she was courted by a young man, and had promised him her hand. Her arrest, conviction and transfer to the penitentiary seemed to only increase her lover's devotion, and when he parted with her before her incarceration, he told her to be of good courage, and he would not forget or forsake her, but would wait patiently until her term of sentence had expired, and then make her his wife. He kept his word faithfully. Last week the young woman was discharged from prison, and the same day her faithful lover procured license and married her.—New Albany Commercial.

A young married man who was before the court yesterday for raising a disturbance in a house of ill fame, was asked why he went there, with tears in his eyes he answered, "he went there to recover his wife's son." [illegible] New Albany Ledger.

Paris [illegible] agree that [illegible] government is becoming too [illegible]

River Intelligence.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

[illegible] AMERICA [illegible]

[illegible] J. H. KILGOUR [illegible]

[illegible] WREN [illegible]

ARRIVALS—January 21.

[illegible]

DEPARTURES—January 21.

[illegible]

BOATS IN PORT.

[illegible]

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

CAIRO, Jan. 21.

Down—Richmond, Legal Tender, Darling. Arrived—Armadillo, Mollie Able and Mississippi, from New Orleans; Quickstep, from Evansville; Tennessee, from Memphis.

River fell two feet. Weather cloudy; mercury 38. The snow storm lasted until 11 o'clock last night. The Richmond and Great Republic came in [illegible] The latter [illegible] out and the [illegible] freight. Both had fine trips. The Legal Tender had a moderate trip. The Armadillo [illegible] The Darling was well laden.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

FRANKFORT, KY., Jan 21—5 P. M.

River at a stand, with [illegible] about an inch thick.

No arrivals or departures. The Wren has not yet arrived from Louisville.

Weather cooler, with snow on the ground to the depth of four inches.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

PITTSBURG, Jan. 21—P. M.

Weather mild. There was a heavy snow last night, and to-day it has been thawing all day, with a fair prospect of navigation being resumed at an early day.

PITTSBURG, Jan 21

River unchanged. Six inches snow this morning, thawing.

CINCINNATI, Jan 21

River fallen 9 inches. Now 14 feet 4 inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Ten inches of snow fell last night. Ther 34 deg.

MEMPHIS, January 21, P. M.

Weather clear and very cold. The river has fallen two feet. No arrivals or departures except [illegible] The upper St. F[illegible] river is [illegible]

The River was falling rather slowly yesterday, with five feet seven inches water in the canal in the evening by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours it had receded only two inches at the foot of the falls and six inches at Portland. The weather was [illegible]

[illegible]

Owing to the tripping of the derrick, Monday evening, one of the immense chimneys of the new steamer Frank Pargoud, which had been elevated and was ready to be set in place, was thrown down and broken. The damage was slight, but the delay vexatious.

The steamer St. Patrick is now plying between Evansville and Memphis, and arrived at the former place Sunday night with 300 bales of cotton, the bulk of which was for this port.

The Morning Star is due this morning from Shawneetown with upwards of 6,000 bushels of [illegible] She is the regular Wednesday evening packet for Evansville and Henderson.

The Dexter, Capt. Sam. Montgomery, was due from New Orleans last night.

The Emma No. 3 is also due from New Orleans [illegible]

[illegible]

The river trade of St. Louis, and other Mississippi ports, is over for a month or two, and the people round there are bragging on their ice. [illegible]

The Vicksburg has been taken from the Memphis and New Orleans trade, and goes into the Ouachita and New Orleans trade.

[illegible]

Hon. O. K. Warren has been voted thanks by the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, for his services in improving the navigation of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers.

The Crescent, in noting the wood on exhibition at the New Orleans fair, says: "There is a wood here which ought to attract the attention of great boat builders. It is the same wood in appearance as the santal wood, or the light pieces of drift which dry on the banks of the Mississippi when the stream recedes. It is comparatively as light as a feather, and said to be exceedingly durable and resisting. We are told by a sea-faring man that a yacht could be built of this wood of ponderous thickness, which would beat the world in a race."

The Shreveport (Red river) [illegible]

The Pirie City has been sold by Capt. [illegible]

We recollect stated that the destruction of the steamer H. A. Homeyer by fire, on the Ouachita river on the 18th inst., was caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. [illegible] carefulness of the lamp trimmer by breaking the lamp, or spilling the oil. Lamps properly made, with seams, trimmed regularly, and filled with good oil, cannot explode.

The Spray is over-due from Nashville, having loaded on the way taking corn at Evansville for Madison and Cincinnati.

The Starlight is over-due from New Orleans, having Capt. De Haven on board.

We learn from the Evansville Journal that among the distinguished passengers on the Morning Star, for Henderson, was Admiral Raphael Semmes, of the Confederate cruiser Alabama.

[illegible] Memphis is being partially supplied with coal from Paradise [illegible]

The Virginia and Swallow left New Orleans last Friday for the Ohio.

The Mississippi at New Orleans was steadily rising on the 18th, being but 9 feet 9 inches below the surveyor's mark of the high water of 1862.

BOATS LAID UP.—[illegible] Wheeling [illegible] Delaware at Porter's Brickyard [illegible] Liverpool, Cabin's Eddy, and just [illegible] of Wheeling Island.

A semi-weekly packet line is talked of between St. Louis and Omaha in the spring. The St. Louis Democrat has the following in regard to the enormous prices paid in the mountain [illegible]

[illegible]

The Cumberland at Nashville was falling yesterday with 6½ feet water on the shoals. The [illegible] was in port. Heavy rains have fallen in that region and a rise is expected.

It was raining at Pomeroy and Marietta Monday, but snowing heavily at all other ports along the Ohio.

The Silver Moon, Friday night, pulled the [illegible] of the bank at Henderson, where she grounded, owing to the rapid decline of the river.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday [illegible]

We regret the death of Capt. Philip Pennywit [illegible]

IMPORTS.

FROM THE BOOKS OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE

BY RIVER—Jan. 21.

[illegible]

BY RAILROAD—Jan. 21.

[illegible]

A GRAND SPECULATION

Is offered to any enterprising capitalist, in the purchase of our

FLOURING MILL,

AT OWENSBORO, KY.,

[illegible]

OGDEN & BRO., Owensboro, Ky.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Theater

This night of the great drama of UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

ON WEDNESDAY EV'G, JAN. 22, the celebrated [illegible] acts, called UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

WEISIGER HALL.

Md'lle Janauschek .... Directress.

German Drama!

Three Nights Only.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY,

JANUARY 27, 28, & 29.

The management respectfully announces that

MD'LLE FANNY JANAUSCHEK,

The greatest living tragedienne, will perform, on

MONDAY, JAN. 27,

Schiller's MARY STUART.

TUESDAY, JAN. 28,

ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29,

DEBORAH (Leah, the Forsaken,)

Assisted ably written by Dr. Mosenthal.

Md'lle Janauschek will be supported by a troupe of

Eminent German Artistes,

Engaged by her expressly in Europe.

Prices of admission—Tickets, $1. Reserved Seats [illegible]

GRAND VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

—BY THE—

Best Musical Talent of Louisville,

—AT THE—

MASONIC TEMPLE,

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28th.

EVERY DOLLAR of the receipts will be appropriated toward the erection of a HOME FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF FREE MASONS. [illegible]

The concert will be of intrinsic merit.

BOWLING GREEN SPRING RACES

OVER THE LOCUST COURSE,

Will commence

Tuesday, June 16th, 1868,

And Continue Four Days.

[illegible]

JOHN ALLEN & CO., Bowling Green, Ky.

SACRED CONCERT

—AT THE—

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

—BY THE—

CHOIR

ASSISTED by members of the Mendelssohn Club and Orpheus Society.

Thursday Evening, Jan. 23, 1868.

Tickets for sale at the music stores, and at the door [illegible]

Peak Family Bell Ringers,

VOCALISTS, HARPISTS, PIANISTS, VIOLINISTS AND ZITHERN ARTISTS.

[illegible] Ky., Monday and Tuesday, January 20th and 21st.

Lebanon, Ky., Wednesday, January 22d.

[illegible] Thursday, January 23d.

New Albany, Ind., Friday, January 24.

BALLARD HOUSE AND VARIETIES

Restaurant and Bar

KEEP OPEN day and night, the bar with the best of liquors and cigars, the restaurant with the best the market affords. Lunch every day at 10 a.m.

THE VARIETY SHOW

Opens at 7 p. m.; performances commence at 8, with [illegible] Best of order kept.

STEAMBOATS.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co. Steamer for Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

MORNING STAR, [illegible], Master.

Leaves as above on This Day, the 22d inst., at 5 o'clock p. m.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Columbus, and Memphis.

ARGONAUT No. 2, EVERHART, Master.

Leaves as above on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 5 p. m., from city wharf.

T. M. ERWIN & CO., Agents.

For Memphis and White River.

TEMPEST, SCHULTZ, Master.

Leaves as above on Thursday, the [illegible] inst., at 5 p. m., from city wharf.

JUDGE & FORSEE, Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

JOHN KILGOUR, WEAVER, Master.

Leaves as above on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 5 o'clock p. m.

JUDGE & FORSEE, Agents.

For Cairo and Memphis.

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Leaves as above on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 5 p. m., from city wharf.

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For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.

JOHN KILGOUR, WEAVER, Master.

Leaves as above on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 5 p. m.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Cairo and Memphis.

ARGONAUT No. 2, EVERHART, Master, Dan Hudson, Clerk.

Leaves as above on Thursday, the 23d, at 5 p. m., from [illegible]

MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, and White River.

TEMPEST, SCHULTZ, Master.

Leaves as above on Thursday, the [illegible] inst., at 5 o'clock p. m.

MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3 50, including meals and state-room—[illegible] than by railroad. One of the new and splendid double-decked palace steamers

[illegible] D. WHITTEN, Master.

UNITED STATES, FRANK CARTER, Master.

Will leave daily at [illegible] o'clock p. m., making sure connections at Cincinnati [illegible] the Eastern cities. The boats of this line accommodate all the [illegible] of the East or West. Tickets [illegible]

J. S. CAMPION, Agent.

REGULAR PACKET

—FOR—

Utica, Westport, Bethlehem, Carrollton, Madison, Three Run and Lock No. 1, Kentucky River.

STEAMER BLUE WING NO. 3.

SAM. F. [illegible] .... Master.

DAVE CLAXON .... Clerk.

LEAVES LOUISVILLE EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at [illegible] p. m. Leaves CARROLLTON every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at [illegible] For freight or passage apply on board, or to [illegible] JUDGE & [illegible]

Louisville and Green River Packet Company's Splendid Steamer

FALLS CITY,

W. S. VANMETER, Master...E. B. BEASLEY, Clerk.

Leaves Louisville every Thursday at [illegible] p. m. [illegible] Green River every [illegible]

R. C. BURRELL, Prest. Co.

Regular Kentucky River Packet.

STEAMER WREN.

SAM SANDERS, Master, G. M. WINDER, Clerk.

Will leave Louisville for Frankfort every Wednesday at 5 o'clock p. m. [illegible]

JUDGE & [illegible], Agents.

[illegible] No. 41 Fourth [illegible], bet. Main and River.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

—AND—

MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after JANUARY 5, 1868, trains will run as follows:

[illegible]

Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains.

Knoxville Branch train leaves Louisville at 7:30 a. m. for Lebanon [illegible]

Bardstown train leaves Louisville at [illegible]

[illegible]

ALBERT FINK, General Superintendent.

Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington

RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 3, trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville at 6:00 o'clock a. m., 2:30 p. m., and 6:15 p. m.

Arrive at 6:45 a. m., 11:00 a. m., and 7:00 p. m.

The 6:00 and 2:30 trains connect at Christiansburg for [illegible] Fare through, $1 25.

SAMUEL GILL, Supt.

[illegible]

Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad.

The Only All Rail Route to the East North and West.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in eastern cities 14 hours in advance of those taking U. S. mail boat same day.

Trains leave and arrive at Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

Depart.	Arrive.
5:00 a. m., except Sunday	8:30 a. m., except Sunday
11 a. m. [illegible]	6:15 p. m. [illegible]
[illegible] and Sunday	[illegible] daily
[illegible] daily.	[illegible]
[illegible] daily.	

Baggage checked through to all principal points.

Elegant sleeping cars on all night trains.

For condensed through time tables and connections see small bills [illegible] company's office, corner of Third and Main [illegible]

HORACE SCOTT, [illegible]

JAMES [illegible], General Ticket Agent.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 1, 1868.

DAILY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, - - JAN. 22, 1868.

Courier's Specials.

WASHINGTON.

Affairs at the National Capital.

The Mississippi Test Case Advanced.

Kentucky Election Case--Brown vs. Smith

Democratic Presidential Convention.

Reconstruction Bill Adopted.

Cabinet Discussion on Train's Arrest

SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS APPREHENDED.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

THE MISSISSIPPI TEST CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—As predicted in this correspondence several days since, this morning the Supreme Court decided to advance the McArdle test case on the docket and set it for hearing on the 1st Monday in March next. This case, it will be remembered, arises under the reconstruction acts now in force in the Southern States, the constitutionality of those acts being involved therein to a certain extent. Chief Justice Chase announced that a decision of the court would be given at an early day. A decision on this important question is now assured.

THE KENTUCKY CONTESTED ELECTION.

The Committee on Elections presented a report in the case of Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, to-day. They report against Mr. Brown's admission for alleged disloyalty, and declare Mr. Smith not entitled to a seat as he did not get a majority of the votes, and authorize the Speaker of the House to notify the Governor of Kentucky of a vacancy thus created.

A PRECEDENT ESTABLISHED.

This decision in Mr. Smith's case is the first ever given in the country by Congress, or by any State Legislature, on the points involved.

ENGLISH AUTHORITY CITED.

To sustain his case Smith cites a number of cases in England where the House of Commons gave the seat to the defeated candidate when the one having the largest number of votes was declared ineligible. The committee, however, answer this by quoting English authorities to show that in all such cases it was held necessary to prove the ineligibility of the candidate by announced publicity and generally during the canvass.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTION.

The Evening Express to-day says parties are here in consultation with leading Democratic politicians as to time and place for holding the next Democratic Presidential convention. They urge that Cincinnati is the best point at which to hold it, and say that the Democracy of that city will do the handsome thing if it should be selected. They express the opinion that Pendleton is the choice of the Democracy and will be the nominee.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL

passed the House to-day without material amendment, all the Democrats voting in the negative, and with them Cory, of Ohio, and Stewart, of New York.

THADDEUS SPEAKS FIVE MINUTES.

Thad. Stevens made a five minutes' speech, remarking that the bill was not all he wanted, and hence he did not vote in committee for it, but he would vote for it now.

SIX HUNDRED NOMINATIONS.

The Senate Military Committee has reported upon about six hundred army nominations and the Senate will probably act upon them in the course of a fortnight. They are mostly for brevets and regular promotions, and will doubtless be confirmed.

THE LAST BRITISH OUTRAGE.

The President and Cabinet have under advisement matters pertaining to the arrest of George Francis Train and other Americans by the English authorities. It is generally accepted as a high-handed outrage and may lead to serious complications.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

It is undecided whether Bishop, of Connecticut, or Col. Cox will be appointed Commissioner of Patents.

THE BUREAU IN TENNESSEE.

An evening paper states that Stanton will indefinitely suspend the order of Grant directing the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee after February 15th. Gen. Howard and the Tennessee delegation urge the suspension of this order.

THE SECOND TRIAL OF SURRATT.

It has been supposed that John Surratt would be discharged without another trial, but it was without foundation. His trial is set for the 24th of February, and Judge Black will appear as one of his counsel.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE FOR NEW MEXICO.

Judge Wm. B. Russell, of Lincoln county, Ky., will probably be nominated as Associate Justice of New Mexico.

THE SUPREME COURT BILL.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate will take up the Supreme Court bill to-morrow. It is believed of the committee that Trumbull, Hendricks, Johnson, and Frelinghuysen are against it, and Conkling, Stewart and Edmunds for it.

NEW ORLEANS.

Effort to Remove Gen. Hancock--Desperate Straits of the Radicals--The Tax Question--Louisville Band in the Crescent City, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—A vigorous effort is being made by the Radicals to effect the removal of Gen. Hancock, whose determination to maintain the supremacy of civil law has proved their greatest obstacle in proposed violent and unconstitutional measures.

To this end Thomas W. Conway set out for Washington last evening, carrying a petition to Congress, signed by about forty delegates to the convention, reciting the alleged wrongs and sufferings of loyalists under the present military commander, and praying for his immediate removal. To this pitiful device the extremists have turned, as a last resort in their desperate straits. More than half the delegates refused to sign the petition.

In reply to a committee of delegates who asked Gen. Hancock what course he would take in case the State courts interfered with the collection of the tax, the General has stated that to anticipate any such illegal action would be improper, and that it will be time enough to consider it when the emergency arises. It is a significant fact that this reply was addressed only to the two white delegates of the committee, entirely ignoring the third, a mulatto.

Gen. Hancock, accompanied by three staff officers, left for Galveston this morning.

The Louisville Eagle Cornet Band, which came down with the excursionists on the B[illegible] Lee, serenaded the various newspaper offices last evening. The whole party are enjoying themselves hugely.

Arrived—Towboat Mary Alice and ten barges, from Pittsburg. Departed—Southerner and Nick Longworth, for Louisville.

ARKANSAS.

The Convention—Adoption of Ordinance No. 1.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 21.—Ordinance No. 1 being the special order, which levies one-fourth of one per cent of taxable property of the State, was taken up and passed, several Radicals voting no, because of the ordinance passed several days ago appropriating seventy-five thousand dollars out of the treasury for expenses of the Convention.

The report of the Committee on Salaries, allowing as per diem of the president, sixteen dollars; each member, ten dollars; secretary, twelve dollars; each assistant secretary and the chaplain ten dollars, sergeant-at-arms, postmaster and doorkeeper, eight dollars each, pages, four dollars each, and mileage of each member twenty miles going and returning, after sundry amendments from both sides of the house, was at last adopted.

A letter from Thos. B. Hanley, of H[illegible], asking the establishment of a separate criminal court, and a communication from an Illinois gentleman, claiming citizenship in Greene county, Ark., asking the convention to appoint a judiciary which would enable him to return to Greene county and obtain property which he now cannot enjoy because of disloyalty, partiality, &c., in judicial circles in that district. Both were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ST. LOUIS.

The Voullaire-Rath Case—The Supreme Court Silent on Railroad Questions—The Negro Overboard.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—The Voullaire-Rath case was up before the court to-day. No interesting developments. Voullaire threatens to publish all the letters between his wife and Rath.

The Missouri Supreme Court refuses to give an opinion to the Senate on certain railroad questions.

The Radical meeting at Turner's Hall last night threw the negro overboard. He was not mentioned in one of the speeches, and was carefully kept out of the resolutions. The Radicals would like to get out of taking a vote on negro suffrage if they knew how.

NASHVILLE.

Another Outrageous Measure Before the Legislature—Frozen to Death—Radical State Convention—A Dead Nigger—Robbery and Murder—Stabbing Affray—River News, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

NASHVILLE, Jan. 21.—A bill is before the Legislature to prohibit lawyers who were identified with the rebellion from practicing in the courts of the State. From the fact that this is in keeping with a number of acts already passed it is not improbable that this outrageous measure may become a law.

Gen. Buchanan, a [illegible], was frozen to death in Lebanon on Friday.

It is the impression that the city schools will have to suspend for lack of funds in the municipal treasury.

The Radical State convention convenes here to-morrow to nominate delegates to the Republican national convention. The delegates will be nearly all committed to Grant.

At West Point, Georgia, on Thursday, two negroes got into a quarrel, when both drew pistols simultaneously, and in less than a minute one was a dead darky.

Near Timmonsville, South Carolina, a few days since a party of armed negroes entered a store for the purpose of plunder. A clerk in the establishment named Sagg, offering to remonstrate, was shot through the heart and killed instantly. A friend of Saggs, coming into the store on hearing the noise, was fired upon and barely escaped with his life.

In Mobile on Saturday, John Lowe and [illegible] Chisholm got into a difficulty, when the former was stabbed through the heart, dying in a few moments.

The river is rising [illegible] since the heavy rain of yesterday.

Departed—Alice, for Louisiana, and Tyrone, for C[illegible].

Press Dispatches.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Convention—The Election Ordinance—Qualifications of Officers and Others—The Oath.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 20.—In convention to-day resolutions were adopted asking Congress to continue the Freedmen's Bureau until reconstruction is completed; to appoint a committee to wait upon and urge Gen. [illegible] to issue an order prohibiting sheriffs from enforcing any sales under [illegible] execution until further orders.

A lengthy ordinance on elections and qualifications of officers and others was offered and referred to the Committee on Suffrage. The following are the principal features: No person shall be deemed qualified to vote who has ever been in armed hostility against the United States or authorities thereof, ever given aid, comfort, countenance or support to persons engaged in such hostilities, or ever in any manner whatever adhered to the enemies thereof, foreign or domestic, even except under compulsion, submitted to the authority, or been in the service of the so-called Confederate States of America, even left the State for the purpose of avoiding [illegible] or entering the military service of the United States, even in order to escape performance in the military service of this State, enrolled himself or caused himself to be enrolled as a disunion sympathiser; or having ever voted at any election held by the people of this State or any other State of the United States, or having held office in this State or in any State of the United States, and thereafter have sought and received, under claim of allegiance, protection from any foreign State, through any Consul or other officer thereof, in order to secure exemption from military duty in the army of the United States. Nor shall any such person be capable of holding in this State an office of trust and profit under its authority, or of being an officer, counsel or manager of any public corporation now existing or hereafter established by its authority; of acting as a professor or teacher in any educational institution, common or other school, sustained in whole or in part by funds provided by law.

Every elector shall take and subscribe to the oath of loyalty which embraces the features of the foregoing, and promise to discountenance and oppose all plans for the dissolution of the Government, and to be loyal and faithful citizens of the United States, and to accept the civil and political equality of all men irrespective of race and color, &c.

After the adoption of the constitution, all State, county and municipal officers, members of the General Assembly, and judges shall subscribe to said oath in every court. Any person who shall be summoned to serve on grand or petit jury, shall take the oath in open court. Any person exercising any of the functions specified without having taken the oath, on conviction shall be punished with a fine of not less than $500 or imprisonment in the county jail not less than six months, or both. Whoever takes said oath falsely shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of perjury and punished with imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two years.

Every male citizen of the United States, without regard to race or color, over 21 years of age, not disqualified under the provisions of this constitution, having complied with this law in other respects, is a qualified elector.

BOSTON.

Accident on the Providence Railroad.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The mail train which left Sunday evening for Boston met with a disaster on the Providence Road, near Mansfield. Two passenger cars, forming the rear of the train, were thrown from the track by a broken rail, and several persons seriously injured, but none killed. The following is a list of the sufferers:

E. E. Shepardson, Providence, injured in back and side, and supposed hurt internally; Henry A. Guild, Brattleboro, badly hurt on arm; Thomas Hawkins and wife, the former slightly and the latter cut in head; Mrs. Swan and Miss Rice, of Providence, slightly injured; Patrick Dolee, of Portland, Me., injured in back and leg, a sailor, name unknown, in leg, not seriously. The remainder of the passengers were unharmed.

CANADA.

International Railway — Pontifical Zouaves—Fatal Affray at Quebec.

MONTREAL, January 21.—It is stated that the privy council met yesterday to decide upon the question of an international railway.

A great religious demonstration is to take place in the French cathedral here to-morrow on the departure of the Canadian corps of Pontifical Zouaves, on the occasion of blessing their banners. All the Roman Catholic Bishops of Quebec and Ontario are expected to be present.

QUEBEC, Jan. 21.

Last night a cab driver, named [illegible], shot two young men by the names of Lawrence and Bradford. The parties had been riding, and a dispute arose regarding the merits of their horses. Both men are badly wounded and cannot recover.

CHARLESTON.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 21.—The Constitutional Convention was occupied yesterday in receiving and hearing resolutions, all of which were referred to the proper committees.

The first important subject to come before the convention will probably be the report of the committee in providing for the payment of the members and officers.

Among the resolutions presented one proposes that all State institutions, such as universities, public schools, and colleges, shall throw open their doors to negroes. Another resolution declares that negroes should be admitted to all hotels and places of public entertainment on the same terms as whites. Propositions to relieve the people from indebtedness are abundant.

WEST INDIES.

The Vote on Annexation—Troops for Cuba—Earthquake at Kingston.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—The population of the town of St. Thomas was unanimous, as the authorities refused to give details on the subject.

The Danish Consul at New York had telegraphed to the captain of the corvette Dagmar that Secretary Seward's reply was satisfactory and that the President of the United States had sent the treaty to the Senate for ratification.

The Spanish mail steamer has arrived from Cadiz with four hundred troops for this island.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Kingston, Jamaica, on the [illegible] inst. It was, however, of short duration.

THE WEST.

Indian Troubles at Fort Kearney—Union Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—The Frontier Index says advices from Fort Phil. Kearney are to the effect that the Sioux and Cheyennes Indians are becoming very troublesome. The city scouts at that post have recently had two fights with them, killing several and capturing over fifty Government horses and mules.

Work on the Union Pacific Railroad is being vigorously pushed and construction trains now run almost to the summit of the Black Hills. The road will be finished to [illegible] by the last of May.

Pennsylvania Railroad Legislation.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21.—The Railroad Committee of the House to-day agreed by a vote of 11 ayes to 9 nays to report to-morrow a very liberal free railroad law for the consideration of the House, and also to report a bill restoring the rights of the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad. The Senate committee has already reported the last bill.

Attorney General Brewster to-day sent to the Pennsylvania Senate a report relative to the A. [illegible] W. [illegible] R., setting forth that the company has violated its charter by not completing the road in time, and that a writ of quo warranto will [illegible] be issued. The report was referred to the railroad committee.

Fire at Westerly, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 21.—A fire in Westerly on Sunday night destroyed [illegible] Brunning's buildings, containing a grocery and store, and the Masonic Hall, also [illegible] Brothers' factory, dwelling house and stables, and a [illegible] belonging to Messrs. Miles & Potter. Loss about $40,000, partly insured.

WASHINGTON.

THE [illegible] CASE ADVANCED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day Chief Justice Chase announced that a majority of the court being of opinion that the McArdle case should be advanced [illegible], it is [illegible] that it be set for hearing the first Monday in March next.

AMENDMENT TO THE CIVIL TENURE ACT.

[illegible]

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Atlantic Cable Telegrams.

Particulars of Train's Arrest and Discharge.

Non-intervention in Italian Affairs.

The Allied War on Paraguay.

ENGLAND.

PARTICULARS OF TRAIN'S ARREST.

LONDON, Jan. 21—M.—The following particulars of the arrest of George Francis Train have been received from Queenstown. [illegible]

[illegible]

ITALY.

[illegible]

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

MEXICO.

Blockade of Sisal—Rebellion in Yucatan.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—The steamer [illegible] has arrived from Vera Cruz. [illegible]

[illegible]

Another Yucatan Expedition—A Navy Projected—Alliance—Internal Affairs—Santa Anna Depressed.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—[illegible]

[illegible]

RICHMOND.

The Convention—Peabody Educational Fund.

[illegible]

40th CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

MR. SUMNER presented a petition of [illegible]

MR. WILSON presented a petition of [illegible]

MR. RAMSEY [illegible]

MR. PATTERSON, of New York, [illegible]

MR. CONNESS offered the following resolution:

[illegible]

MR. THAYER offered a resolution [illegible]

MR. WILSON [illegible]

MR. STEWART [illegible]

MR. BUCKALEW [illegible]

MR. HOWARD [illegible]

MR. MORTON [illegible]

MR. WILLIAMS [illegible]

MR. JOHNSON [illegible]

MR. HENDERSON [illegible]

HOUSE.

MR. BUTLER offered a resolution [illegible]

MR. ELDRIDGE [illegible]

[illegible]

TEXAS.

Conservative Conventions at Houston—Articles of War Accepted in Good Faith.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

A Heavy Snow Storm—Trains Delayed.

[illegible]

The West Virginia Legislature.

[illegible]

North Carolina Convention.

[illegible]

ATLANTA.

Important Action of the Convention.

ATLANTA, Jan. 21.—The convention to-day, by a vote of [illegible], adopted the following: [illegible]

[illegible]

South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 21.—[illegible]

Organization of the Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 21.—[illegible]

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

Democratic Meeting in [illegible] County.

[illegible]

J. M. [illegible], Chairman.

[illegible], Secretary.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

Democratic Meeting in [illegible] County.

[illegible]

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 1868.

SENATE.

The Senate opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. [illegible], of the Episcopal Church.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Alexander—Internal Improvement—A House bill to incorporate the Sherbourne and [illegible] turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to charter the Board of [illegible], and Asto turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the New [illegible] and Dayton street railroad company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend an act incorporating the [illegible] and Ross Mill turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—A bill to amend the Poplar Plains and [illegible] turnpike road company. Passed.

Mr. Payne—Same—A bill to authorize the construction of a dam across Pond river in Muhlenberg and Hopkins counties. Passed.

Mr. [illegible]—Judiciary—Made a report against allowing any bill of a local character to receive the sanction of the General Assembly when the general law provides for the same. The same was adopted as an additional rule of the Senate, and [illegible] one day.

Same—A House bill to amend the charter of the town of North Middletown. Amended and passed.

Same—A House bill to amend an act to incorporate Berry's Station, in Harrison county. Passed.

Same—A House bill to authorize the trustees of the [illegible] church at Warsaw to convey property. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend an act for the benefit of the town of Mayfield. Passed.

Same—A House bill to permit the Lexington and Winchester turnpike road company to take stock in the Cleveland turnpike road company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the North-east Kentucky Fuel and Lumber company. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Sarah B. [illegible]. Rejected.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of John T. [illegible]. Amended and passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Thomas H. [illegible] county. Passed.

Same—A bill to provide for purchase of a tree [illegible] and provide under the Civil Code of Kentucky, prepared by John E. Newman. Ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Friday next.

Mr. [illegible]—Same—A House bill to incorporate [illegible] Lodge, No. [illegible], in Hardin county. Passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate Fairfield Lodge, No. 441, Free and Accepted Masons. Passed.

Mr. Reber—Same—A House bill to incorporate the [illegible] Lodge, No. 279, Free and Accepted Masons, of Mayslick. Passed.

Same—A House bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of [illegible]. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend the charter of the town of [illegible]. Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Twelve Mile and [illegible] turnpike road company, in [illegible] county. Passed.

Mr. Cooke—Same—A House bill to amend and reduce into one the several acts in regard to the town of Falmouth. Passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the Louisville Steam Power company. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend the charter of the town of Princeton. Passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the John T. [illegible] Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, No. [illegible], in [illegible] county. Passed.

Same—A bill [illegible] the listing of lands [illegible]. Ordered to be printed and made the special order for Thursday next.

SPECIAL ORDER.

An act to pay debts for improvements on the Kentucky, Green and Barren rivers. Rejected—yeas 13, nays 19.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. Gardner from the Committee on [illegible], made his report, and sundry bills were signed by the Speaker.

Mr. Farmer—Judiciary—A bill to establish a police court in the town of Eminence. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend the charter of the city of Louisville, and the Criminal Code of Practice. Reported an amendment as a substitute for the bill. Sundry amendments were proposed, and then the bill was recommitted.

Same—A House bill to amend the charter of the city of Paducah. Passed.

Mr. Lindsey—County Courts—A House bill to amend an act allowing Ballard county to subscribe stock to the Ballard county railroad. Passed.

Mr. Farmer—Judiciary—A bill entitled guards, [illegible], and committed to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Martin—Penitentiary—A bill for the benefit of the Kentucky Penitentiary. Ordered to be printed, and made special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Lytle—Privileges and Elections—A bill to establish an election precinct and justice's district in Breathitt county. Passed.

Mr. C. T. Worthington—Religion—A House bill to incorporate the Melbourne Baptist church in [illegible] county. Passed.

Mr. Bradley—Revised Statutes—A House bill to incorporate the Robert E. Lee Hotel Company. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of the town of Hillsboro. Passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the Russellville Society of Temperance, in Logan county. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of R. R. [illegible], administrator of J. W. [illegible], &c. Passed.

Same—A House bill to provide for the supply of water to municipal corporations, &c., of Kentucky. Passed.

Mr. Reuner—Same—A bill to amend chapter [illegible] of the Revised Statutes concerning lotteries. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend an act to incorporate the [illegible] and Mount Hope Cemetery Company. Passed.

Mr. Prince—Same—A House bill to amend an act to incorporate the "Salamon" Gas Company. Amended and passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the town of [illegible], in [illegible] county. Passed.

Mr. [illegible]—Banks—A House bill for the benefit of the Bank of Louisville. Amended and passed.

Same—A House bill to incorporate the Tobacco Exchange Bank. Rejected.

Mr. Gardner—Joint Resolution—Instructing the Superintendent of Public Improvement to report concerning the stone on Licking river, the same being the property of the State. Adopted.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prayer by the Right Rev. Bishop B. B. Smith, of the Episcopal Church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

LEAVES.

Mr. Compton—To charter the Dairymen or Mechanic's Assistance and Insurance Company of [illegible].

Mr. M. D. Martin—To regulate the tariff rates of freight on the Covington and Lexington Railroad.

Mr. McKenna—To incorporate the Hopkins [illegible] and Saving Institution.

Mr. [illegible]—For the benefit of [illegible] of Harlan county.

Mr. [illegible]—To incorporate the Mountain Lumber, Coal, Iron, Land, and Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Rogers—To incorporate Lexington Female [illegible].

Mr. [illegible]—For the benefit of Grant Green, late Auditor of Kentucky.

Mr. [illegible]—To incorporate the City Insurance and Banking Company.

Mr. [illegible]—To incorporate the Newport and [illegible] Bridge Company.

Mr. [illegible]—To incorporate Mayo Lodge, No. 150, Free and Accepted Masons.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. Hobbs moved to reconsider the vote by which the House passed a resolution to provide for removal of the remains of General Henry [illegible] to the State cemetery. Vote reconsidered, and resolution referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Hobbs, Browne, Jefferson, Magoffin, R. K. White, and Fearons.

PETITIONS

were presented by Messrs. Leathers, Justice, Perkins, H. C. Martin, Major, Russell, Fearons, and [illegible] appropriately referred.

CITY OF LEXINGTON.

The House then took up the amendments of the Senate to a bill from the House to amend the charter of the city of Lexington. Amendments concurred in.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr. Jefferson—Ways and Means—For the benefit of W. R. Craddock, late sheriff of Hart county. Passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House then took up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House receded from its amendment to a Senate bill for the benefit of the sureties of John W. Combs, late sheriff of [illegible] county.

Mr. Robb moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Rejected—yeas 41, nays 34.

The motion to reconsider was then adopted.

Mr. Davis moved that the House insist upon its amendment to said bill. Adopted.

HON. BEVERLY L. CLARKE.

On motion of Mr. Bush, the resolution in relation to the removal of the remains of the Hon. Beverly L. Clarke to the cemetery at Frankfort, was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Bush, Read, Magoffin, [illegible], and [illegible].

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Parks offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Superintendent of Public Instruction be and he is hereby required to report to this General Assembly forthwith or at his earliest convenience, whether or not the school lands, plank, and other material and property belonging to the State on Licking river have been sold or otherwise disposed of, and if sold, by what authority, when, by whom, and to whom, for what amount, and what has been done with the proceeds.

Mr. Parks also offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, It is not clear that there is any law that will compel a negro man to contribute to the support of his bastard offspring and believing that the negro should not have *exclusive privileges* in this particular, therefore,

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the facts, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Plummer offered the following joint resolution, which lies one day on the table, viz:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of the General Assembly that William N. Robb, of Scott county, Kentucky, is the owner of and has in his possession an original portrait of Thomas Jefferson, taken from life by the eminent American artist, Gilbert Stuart, and that it is the only one of its kind now in existence, and that said Robb is willing to dispose of it at the price of one thousand dollars to the State of Kentucky, in order that it may be preserved in perpetual memory of that illustrious patriot and statesman, therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the said portrait be purchased from said Robb at said price of one thousand dollars, and that upon the delivery by him of the said purchase to the Governor, the Auditor of Public Accounts shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer in favor of said Robb for said sum, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and that said portrait be carefully preserved in some suitable place in the capitol.

STATE HOUSE OF REFORM.

The House then took up the bill to authorize the establishment of a State House of Reform, together with the amendments proposed to said bill by the Committee on the Penitentiary. [illegible] and bill and amendments recommitted to the Committee on the Penitentiary.

ENROLLED BILLS.

Sundry bills were reported correctly enrolled and received the signature of the Speaker.

REGISTRATION BILL.

The House then took up the bill to provide for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report on the 31st inst., at 11 o'clock.

SALARY OF JUDGES.

The House then took up the bill fixing the salaries of the judges of the Commonwealth. The bill reads as follows:

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That from and after the first day of January, 1868, the salaries of the Judges of the Circuit and Criminal Courts and of Courts of Common Pleas, and the Judge of the Louisville Chancery Court, shall [illegible] the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars, to be paid as salaries of those officers [illegible].

§ 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. [illegible] moved to strike out $3,500 and insert in lieu thereof $3,000.

Mr. Thomas moved to amend the amendment by inserting $2,500 as the salary of the judges.

Mr. Browne called for a division of the question.

The question was then taken on striking out $3,500, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 64, nays 21.

Mr. Hord moved to fill the blank with $2,500.

Mr. Perkins moved to fill the blank with $3,000.

Mr. Davis moved to fill the blank with $4,000.

The bill and amendments gave rise to considerable discussion, but before any vote was taken the House adjourned.

Commercial Matters

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1868.

The heavy fall of snow has very materially interrupted communications and checked our tour transactions, and cut off country supplies. This has very materially, and we hope but temporarily, enhanced prices, and good butter was commanding 30a35c, and fresh eggs 35a40c in market. The wholesale rates are nominally unchanged, though eggs were firm to-day at 33c, packed, in barrels.

The snow storm has checked the promulgation of reliable telegraph news, with no dispatches received up to noon, and none whatever came to the Board of Trade. This, in a measure, had the tendency to check trade, though the market is both dull and inanimate in many of the leading departments, cotton and tobacco excepted. These staple products are firmer, steady and in good demand at improving prices. The particulars of transactions will be found under the appropriate heading. The receipts of these staples are falling off in volume, though fully equal to general expectation, especially of cotton, which exceeds the most sanguine expectations of factors.

In flour and grain there is no material demand or variation since yesterday, with fair sales of flour, including 325 bbls at quotations, and a sale of 300 bushels red wheat from wagons at $2 25a2 30, a decline since yesterday, though probably not all of it of good quality. A sale of 500 bushels oats in bulk was made at 60c, and 300 sacks ear corn at 80c in round lots is freely offered at the rates. A sale of 400 bushels barley malt, fall, was made at $1 85, and 300 bushels prime rye in store at $1 65a1 70. Sales of hominy are steady in lots of 25 bbls at 3¾a3½c per pound.

The grocery market was more active and firm to-day, with good supplies of the leading articles, and fully sustained rates for sugar, new crop Louisiana, and plantation molasses. We note sales of 300 bags Rio coffee at 21a24½c for fair to prime, and 175 bags prime at 24½c. In sugar there is an increased stir, with a sale of 20 hhds New Orleans at quotations, and 150 bbls of the different grades of refined on the basis of 17¾a17¾c for hard standard.

Provisions are quiet, especially for barreled meats, and mess pork in round lots is offered at $20 75 to $21, and rump pork $16 to $16 50. Orders filled at an advance. Bulk meats and bacon are more in request, chiefly on orders, with a sale of 50 casks of the former at 9¼c for shoulders, packed, and 11¼a11½c for clear ribbed and clear sides. Sales of 40 casks bacon at 9¾a9¾c for shoulders, and 13a13½c for clear sides, all packed. Prime lard is very firm, with a sale of 47 tierces at 12½a13c.

Salt has declined, with a good supply on hand, and the Ohio River Salt Agency and the Kanawha Company have reduced their rates to 30 cents per bushel or $2 55 per bbl of 7 bushels, or $2 50 per bbl of 280 pounds.

MONETARY.

Monetary affairs are so nearly the same, day after day, that it gives but very little chance to make a report upon, the only variation that can be gotten is the daily easing of the market. Banks are exercising the greatest precaution in discounting, yet those who have always kept an eye on the maturing of their bills, and promptly met the same, experience but little difficulty in negotiating at very fair rates—9 to 12 per cent.

The exchange market is very firm, the recent consolidation of the Express Companies has raised the tariff on currency going East, which has produced the rise and firmness in the prices, rather than any demand that may exist; but few are selling this article less than 1-10 premium.

There has been some slight inquiry for Nashville stock, but no sales of any importance have been made. In this branch of the market there has been little else done.

There has been little to mention in the gold branch of the market, the snow prostrating the lines, thereby preventing the usual regularity in the reception of the quotations, the only ones received being—10:30 A. M., 139¾, 2 P. M., 139⅝, and closing at 139⅝.

Corrected by Norton, Hall & Co., Bankers, No. 130 West Main Street.

	Buying	Selling
Gold	139	[illegible]
Silver [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver dimes and half dimes	[illegible]	[illegible]

BONDS.

City for st'l'mate	[illegible]	City for sch'l purposes	79
[illegible]	[illegible]	" Waterworks	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	" L. & N. R. R.	[illegible]
" " Jeff ville R. R.	[illegible]	Ky. State [illegible]	[illegible]
Ky. State Bonds	[illegible]	Waterworks [illegible]	[illegible]
Street Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal bonds [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*L. & N. R. R. [illegible]	[illegible]	*L. & N. R. R. [illegible]	[illegible]
*L. & N. R. R. (L. B.)	[illegible]	*L. & F. R. R. (m'b'n)	10

STOCKS.

National bank, first	111	National bk, second	[illegible]
" " Planters	[illegible]	" " [illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Ky	[illegible]	Bank of Louisville	[illegible]
Merchants' bank	[illegible]	Northern bank	[illegible]
Commercial bank	[illegible]	Farmers' bank	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] bank	[illegible]
Mechanics' bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Masonic [illegible]	[illegible]	German Ins. Co. bank	[illegible]
Western Ins. Co. bank	[illegible]	Security bank	[illegible]
L. & N. R. R.	[illegible]	L. & F. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Pass. R. R.	[illegible]	Central Pass. R. R.	[illegible]
Gas Co. stock	[illegible]	City Pass. R. R.	[illegible]

* These are seven per cent bonds and are generally sold with the accrued interest added.

Review of the Market.

NOTE—Our quotations are the wholesale prices unless otherwise stated. In filling small orders the retail generally have an advance of three to five percent. [illegible]

APPLES—We quote green at $[illegible] 75 for choice and $[illegible] 50 for other qualities.

BRANDY—We quote domestic at [illegible] French [illegible] and peach brandy [illegible] per gallon [illegible].

BATTING—We quote small sales of No. 1 at [illegible].

BUCKWHEAT—We quote sales at [illegible] per pound in cotton sacks, and [illegible] in barrels.

BAGGING AND ROPE—We quote hand made hemp bagging at [illegible] and power-loom [illegible] rope [illegible].

CHEESE—We quote in lots Western Reserve and Hamburg at [illegible] and [illegible] New York dairy [illegible] P. A. and [illegible].

COTTON YARNS—We quote in lots as follows: No. 500 yarns, per dozen, [illegible], as to quality; No. 600 at [illegible], and No. 700 at [illegible] per dozen.

COAL—We quote retail sales of best Pittsburg at 20c, or $5 per ton delivered. All wholesale [illegible] the latter rate [illegible]. Retail sales of Pomeroy at $4 50 per load.

COTTON—AUCTION SALES—The advance of yesterday was fully maintained to-day, and the sale by Porter, Fairfax & Co., at their warehouse, 309 Main street, was the largest of the season. The offerings amounted to 94 bales, with accepted bids on 74 bales. There was a good attendance and prices satisfactory, as the foreign and New York markets had a downward tendency. The sales ranged as follows: Middling, [illegible] low middling, [illegible] good ordinary, [illegible].

COUNTRY PRODUCE—We quote in lots as follows: DRIED APPLES—New, buying at [illegible] per pound. BEESWAX—[illegible] per pound [illegible]. Best shoker [illegible] per pound, second and third [illegible]. BUTTER—[illegible] Western [illegible] New York Goshen [illegible] per bushel for prime. [illegible] fresh packed. FEATHERS—Quiet at [illegible]c. FLAXSEED—Buying at [illegible]. GINSENG—Buying at [illegible] per pound. PEACHES—Dried, new, [illegible] for unpeeled quarters and halves, and peeled at [illegible].

CORNMEAL—We quote bolted at [illegible] per bushel, [illegible] per bbl, feed meal, [illegible] per ton.

DOMESTICS—We quote brown sheetings and domestics, standard Western brands at [illegible] lots of [illegible]; Eastern, standard, 15½c, and other qualities [illegible].

FLOUR—We quote from stores and mills in lots as follows: Fine flour [illegible] superfine [illegible] extra [illegible] and fancy brands at $12 50a13. Rye flour [illegible] We quote at $9 00 for No. 1, and $[illegible] for No. 2.

GRAIN—We quote WHEAT from wagons at $2 [illegible] in store, [illegible] for prime. CORN, ear, [illegible] from first hands in bulk, and shelled in [illegible] small sales of shelled in store at [illegible]. [illegible] OATS [illegible] RYE, $1 [illegible] in store. Barley [illegible] with no supply of spring. BARLEY MALT—$1 [illegible] choice, $[illegible].

GROCERIES—We quote Rio coffee, common, [illegible] fair to [illegible] in lots. Raw sugar, New Orleans, new crop, prime, [illegible] fair [illegible]; island [illegible] sugar [illegible]. Refined sugar, hard standard in bbls [illegible]. Molasses sugar [illegible]. Molasses [illegible] per gallon [illegible]. Rice [illegible]. Plantation molasses [illegible] in bbls, and [illegible] in half bbls.

GUNNY BAGS—We quote new in bales at [illegible], and rewoved at [illegible].

HOMINY—We quote sales in store in lots of 25 to 50 bbls at [illegible].

HIDES—We quote at [illegible] for green salted, and 15 [illegible] for dry salted. [illegible]

HEMP—We quote sales in lots at [illegible], and choice at [illegible].

HAY—Baled timothy [illegible] per ton, and [illegible]. Loose hay from wagons, [illegible].

OILS—We quote lard oil at $[illegible] Linseed $[illegible] at the mill. Coal oil at [illegible].

OFFAL—Bran, $[illegible] per ton; [illegible] per ton, [illegible] and [illegible] per ton.

POTATOES—We quote loose at $1 [illegible] from wagons, and by the [illegible] for [illegible].

PROVISIONS AND LARD—We quote mess pork at [illegible]; [illegible] Prime mess is quoted at $19, and rump at $1[illegible]. We quote bulk meats as follows: [illegible] clear ribbed [illegible] and clear sides [illegible]. Bacon [illegible] shoulders, and [illegible] clear ribbed sides, and [illegible] clear sides, packed. Sugar-cured hams [illegible] Plain hams [illegible]. Lard in tierces [illegible] as to quality, and prime leaf in kegs [illegible] in lots.

MALT—We quote good [illegible] rags, at [illegible], and of [illegible], and woolen at [illegible].

SEEDS—We quote clover at $8, timothy [illegible], orchard grass [illegible], blue grass [illegible], red top, [illegible] per bushel, and Hungarian nominal.

SALT—We quote Ohio river and Kanawha at 30c per bushel, and [illegible] per bbl [illegible]. [illegible] per bbl of 280 [illegible]. Dairy salt $3 25 per bbl, and [illegible] $2 [illegible] per bbl.

STARCH—We quote in round lots at [illegible] for [illegible] brands [illegible].

TALLOW—We quote the best [illegible] at [illegible], and [illegible] at [illegible]. [illegible] tallow, or grease, [illegible].

WOOL—Buyers are paying [illegible] for unwashed, and [illegible] for washed. [illegible] lots, in shipping order, [illegible] per pound higher rates.

WHISKY—We quote raw, free at [illegible] and [illegible]; [illegible] per gallon for one [illegible] year old, and [illegible] for two years old.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The market has assumed a very decided upward tendency, and all grades of leaf [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS.

The following dispatches are special to the Louisville COURIER.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.

CATTLE—Good beeves [illegible] and demand [illegible]; inferior cattle bring all the way from 1 to 6c.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 21.

OIL—Market [illegible]; sales 5,000 bbls for March and April delivery at [illegible].

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 21—P. M.

COTTON—Dull and [illegible]; [illegible] bales, [illegible] very [illegible].

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—[illegible]. Bulk meats quiet at [illegible]. Lard, [illegible] firmer at [illegible].

[illegible]—Nominal.

GRAIN—Corn very scarce at [illegible]. Oats at [illegible] 80c.

HAY—Unchanged at $[illegible].

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21—P. M.

OIL—Petroleum dull, [illegible], refined [illegible] bond.

FLOUR—[illegible] Western [illegible] family, $[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible] Southern [illegible] for fair [illegible]; [illegible] Western. Oats [illegible].

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21—P. M.

FLOUR—Nothing doing.

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible] and demand very light. [illegible] prime heavy. Corn heavy; prime white and [illegible], $[illegible]. Oats heavy at [illegible]. Rye dull at $1 [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Bacon shoulders [illegible]. Bulk shoulders [illegible]. Mess pork, $2[illegible].

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

COTTON—Dull, heavy and [illegible] lower; sales 4,300 bales at [illegible].

FLOUR—[illegible] market steady, but less active; sales [illegible] for superfine State and Western, [illegible] for extra [illegible] round hoop Ohio, [illegible] for extra St. Louis, and [illegible] for good to choice extra, [illegible]. Closing quiet. Rye flour [illegible].

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—[illegible] market nominally [illegible]; [illegible] Corn in moderate request; sales 7,000 bush at [illegible]; receipts of corn, 12,000 bush. Corn [illegible] better, market [illegible]; sales [illegible] bush at $1 30 [illegible] new [illegible] Western, [illegible] for new yellow Jersey. Receipts of oats, [illegible] bush, market [illegible] for Western [illegible] before the [illegible].

PETROLEUM—[illegible] unchanged. Coffee quiet and steady. Sugar steady; sales [illegible] Cuba at 11½, and 30 boxes Havana at 10[illegible]. Molasses [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 10c for crude, 21a22½c for refined [illegible].

HOPS—Quiet at [illegible] for American.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy and lower; sales 1,[illegible] bbls at $[illegible] for new mess, closing at $[illegible] regular; $21 [illegible] for old mess, [illegible] for prime and [illegible] for prime mess, also [illegible] bbls old mess at $21 [illegible] seller's February. Beef steady; sales [illegible] at [illegible] prices. Beef hams quiet; sales [illegible] Cut meats [illegible]. Bacon heavy and lower; sales [illegible] for Cumberland cut, [illegible] short ribbed, [illegible] for short clear, and [illegible] for short [illegible]. [illegible] pickled hams. Lard heavy and [illegible].

HOGS—Dressed hogs [illegible] for Western, and [illegible] for city.

BUTTER—[illegible] at [illegible] for State.

CHEESE—Quiet at [illegible].

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool quiet and firm.

LATER.

FLOUR—[illegible] steady, with a moderate demand for [illegible] and export [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible] steady with holders disposed to hold [illegible] Rye nominal. Oats dull at [illegible] for Western [illegible]. Corn very firm at [illegible] Western afloat.

PROVISIONS—Pork [illegible] new mess, [illegible] for [illegible] delivery. Beef firm, with a fair [illegible] demand. Cut meats steady and quiet. Bacon [illegible] active, and prices in favor of sellers. Lard steady at [illegible] for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—P. M.

The dry goods market has been [illegible], [illegible] somewhat by the [illegible], but prices are steady. [illegible] heavy brown sheetings [illegible] Pacific [illegible] Wamsutta and [illegible] Androscoggin [illegible] to do., the [illegible] bleached [illegible] Amer can, [illegible] prints [illegible] merrimac [illegible] do [illegible] supertine, [illegible] 13.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—P. M.

Money in the very easy at [illegible] per cent to brokers, with large amounts offered to Government bankers at [illegible] per cent on call loans.

Sterling quiet but firm at [illegible].

Gold opened at [illegible], advanced to [illegible], and closed at [illegible].

Governments active and firm. Coupons of '81, [illegible]; [illegible] of '62, [illegible]; do '64, [illegible]; do '65, [illegible]; new, [illegible]; do '[illegible], [illegible]; [illegible].

Stocks active and firm nearly all day, with a general advance in prices, closing [illegible] on New York Central [illegible]. Erie [illegible]; Adams Express, [illegible]; Merchants' [illegible]; American, [illegible]; United States [illegible]; Wells Fargo [illegible]; Quicksilver [illegible]; Mariposa [illegible]; Pacific Mail, [illegible]; Atlantic [illegible]; Western Union Telegraph, [illegible]; New York Central, [illegible]; Erie, [illegible]; Hudson, [illegible]; Harlem, [illegible]; Reading, [illegible]; Michigan Southern, [illegible]; Wabash and [illegible]; Michigan Central, [illegible]; St. Paul, [illegible] preferred, [illegible]; Michigan Central, [illegible]; Illinois Central, [illegible]; Pittsburg, [illegible]; Toledo, [illegible]; Rock Island, [illegible]; Northwestern, [illegible] do pref., [illegible]; Fort Wayne, [illegible]; Missouri [illegible]; Ohio and Mississippi [illegible].

Mining stocks [illegible].

Receipts [illegible]. $1,094,134

Payments [illegible]. 1,386,[illegible]

Balance [illegible]. 105,944,105

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21—P. M.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible] at $2 30 for No. 1 red. Corn advanced [illegible] ear, and [illegible] for shelled. Oats [illegible] at [illegible]. Rye [illegible].

COTTON—Dull and prices lower, [illegible] at [illegible].

[illegible] unchanged [illegible], and but few offering, receipts [illegible], [illegible].

PROVISIONS—[illegible] change in prices, and not much done. Lard held firmly at [illegible] for prime kettle rendered.

[illegible] at the [illegible] quotations.

BEEF CATTLE—[illegible] and [illegible], the supply is better, [illegible] gross.

SUGAR—Firm.

GOLD—[illegible].

EXCHANGE—[illegible] per $1000 premium buying.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21—P. M.

COTTON—Advanced [illegible] for [illegible].

FLOUR—In better demand for low grades, but prices are not on the [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible] extra, [illegible] double extra, [illegible] extra fancy, [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible] firm, but the sales were small; [illegible] for [illegible] spring, [illegible] red [illegible]. Corn easier at [illegible]. Oats [illegible] at [illegible]. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—[illegible] firm, but prices are nominally unchanged. Lard [illegible] at [illegible] for country kettle and [illegible] steam [illegible].

HOGS—Nothing doing, and prices are nominal at [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,200 bbls, wheat, 700 bush, corn, 1,[illegible] bush.

Weather [illegible] with [illegible] of snow.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.

FLOUR—Dull and nominally unchanged, [illegible] for spring extras.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and [illegible] higher; $2 03 [illegible] for No. 1, and $1 [illegible] for No. 2, [illegible] steady at $1 94 for No. 2. Corn [illegible] and [illegible] remain [illegible] at [illegible] higher for [illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible] mixed, and [illegible] sales at [illegible]. Oats [illegible] and [illegible] higher, at [illegible]. Rye [illegible] for [illegible]. Barley [illegible] at $1 [illegible] for No. 1, [illegible] for No. 2 [illegible] for [illegible] in store.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork [illegible] firm and 20c higher, [illegible] at [illegible] short ribbed, [illegible] packed, [illegible]. Bulk shoulders [illegible]. Lard more active and firmer at [illegible] for steam rendered.

HOGS—Live hogs dull and drooping at $5 75a6 75 for shipping, and $6 [illegible] for packing. Dressed hogs [illegible] lower, closing nominal at $7 [illegible] [illegible] on [illegible].

[illegible] and depressed at $4 [illegible].

RECEIPTS—[illegible] bbls flour, 11,[illegible] bush wheat, 122,000 bush corn, [illegible] bush oats, [illegible] live and 1,404 dressed hogs.

SHIPMENTS—5,[illegible] bbls flour, [illegible] bush wheat, 16,000 bush corn, [illegible] live, [illegible] dressed hogs.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.

COTTON—Good demand; sales 2,[illegible] bales middling at [illegible]. Receipts, 3,[illegible] bales, exports, 1,[illegible] bales.

GROCERIES—Sugar in good demand and unchanged. Molasses active at previous rates.

FLOUR—[illegible] and advancing; superfine, $9 [illegible]; [illegible] extra, $[illegible]; choice extra, $[illegible] 50.

GRAIN—Corn [illegible] at $1. Oats unchanged.

HAY—Fair Western $[illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork [illegible] at $23 25. Bacon quiet; shoulders, [illegible]; sides, [illegible]. Lard—[illegible].

STERLING—Bank exchange, [illegible]; 58, commercial, [illegible].

Fresh Field Seeds.

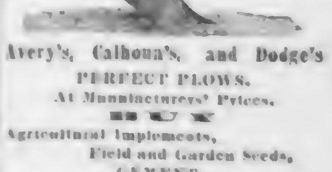
Common Red Clover;
Sapling Clover;
Timothy Seed;
Blue Grass Seed;
Orchard Grass Seed;
Herds Grass, or Red-top;
Millett, Hungarian;
Spring Wheat,
Oats, &c., &c.,

All growth of 1867, in quantities to suit purchasers.

Plows.

Avery Plows,
Hendy Plows,
Columbus Sod Plows,
At Manufacturers' Prices, for Cash.
HEWETT, HARDY & CO.,
112 Main Street,
[illegible] Louisville, Ky.

BONDURANT & TODD.



Avery's, Calhoun's, and Dodge's
PERFECT PLOWS.
At Manufacturers' Prices.
ALSO,
Agricultural Implements,
Field and Garden Seeds,
CEMENT,
Lime, Plaster, &c., &c., at

BONDURANT & TODD,

Main Street, bet. Third and Fourth
Opposite the Bank of Louisville, Ky.
[illegible]

Patented October 8, 1867.
Six Distinct Claims Patented on

DODGE'S PERFECT PLOW.

It is of great strength and durability. Is of very light draught. Is simple in construction, is easy to repair. Can be used with steel or cast points. Sheds may so[illegible] with ease. Can be changed to a stirring plow. Mould-boards, point and land-side all reversible. Material and workmanship are the best. It is highly polished and of great artistic beauty. The price is low.

[illegible] before buying [illegible].

DODGE & BARCLAY,
Sole Manufacturers,
Office—117 Main street, Louisville, Ky. [illegible]